The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

JOSEPHUS DANIELS

To the Forefront to Kill The Tribune.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FUR TO FLY

WE ARE IN IT TO STAY, AND STAY WE WILL,

Despite the Petty, Contemptible Littleness of a Man Who is Too Mean to Skin.

New York, April 7.—To all: The news service of the Southern Associated Press will be discontinued to-morrow morning at 2 o'clock. For five years a superb service has been delivered to the newspapers of the South. Our association retires from business. This is due to causes beyond its control, and not to any fault of its management. The zeal and fidelity of its members and employes continued unabated up to the last. With good grace we accept the inevitable, conscious that nothing has been left undone to secure the success of our association. The officers and members part from its employes with deep regret, and express the earnest hope that they will soon find congenial and profitable employment, either with the Associated Press or in other fields where their services will be amply rewarded. Our association has made a gallant fight, and retires from the field with an honorable record.

To each and all I say good-bye, and God bless you.

PATRICK WALSH,
General Manager.

The above telegram, much to our regret, came to us last night. We have been expecting it, of course, for several days.

We are the youngest of their members, and stuck to them to the last moment. Why? Because they have done everything possible during the time we have been receiving their dispatches to give us the best possible telegraphic service, and under the circumstances they have admirably succeeded. We have nothing but praises for Patrick Walsh and all who have been intimately connected with him. The above dispatch speaks volumes, and the man's whole heart is in every word. Our hope was hopeless, but we accept the inevitable, which at this writing is looking somewhat gloomy; And our esteemed contemporary seems to have a franchise, or some kind of cinch on the Associated Press, and declines to have The Tribune furnished with the service. This is in part conjecture, and part grapevine information. We are waiting to hear from Mr. Boynton, assistant manager of the Associated Press, whose telegram reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1897.

The Tribune: We are working on your case, and hope to give you definite information this evening.

CHAS. A. BOYNTON.

The Association is not, from the tone of the telegram, adverse to giving us the service, and if Josephus Daniels is not playing us dirt, who is?

Later—

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1897.

The Tribune: We must have the consent of Mr. Daniels, which we hope to obtain.

CHAS. A. BOYNTON.

The milk in the cocoanut is in the above dispatch. Mr. Daniels proposes to shut The Tribune out, and, in conjunction with his friend, Governor Russell, kill The Tribune; but we want to say right here, The Tribune still lives, and will live.

KENTUCKY DEADLOCK.

All Anti-Hunter Men Refrained From Voting.

Frankfort, Ky., April 7.—The silver and gold Democrats and the anti-Hunter Republicans refused to answer to their names at the roll call of today's joint session and prevented a quorum. The Hunter Republicans and the three Hunter Democrats answered, making 61 in all. The President ordered the taking of a formal ballot, and 60 votes were cast for Hunter, there being one pair, after which the joint session adjourned.

The Senate this morning refused to adopt the Bronston resolution to adjourn sine die April 15, this being a Blackburn scheme to prevent an election. The gold Democrats joined with silver Democrats to prevent a quorum because the Hunter Republicans refused to pair with two of their number.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

MORGAN TALKS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION SOME MORE.

Senators Went to Lunch While He Was Speaking—The Test Vote Was Not Called For.

Washington, April 7.—The message from the President suggesting government aid for the sufferers by the Mississippi floods was read in the Senate and was followed by the introduction and passage of a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 for that purpose. Before this action could be communicated to the House, a joint resolution was received from that body, appropriating $200,000 for the same purpose and including the Red river of the North, in the teritory to be aided. This House joint resolution was passed by the Senate—action on the other one and on Mr. Bate's joint resolution on Monday, being reconsidered and annulled.

Mr. Earle's resolution to reorganize the Senate committees was laid over until to-morrow at the suggestion of Mr. Gorman.

Senator Morgan continued his speech (begun yesterday) in support of his joint resolution extending belligerent rights to both sides in the Cuban revolution.

Mr. Morgan's speech was entirely divested of any aggressive statements calculated to call out interruption. In fact, the Senate seemed to have taken the opportunity to go out to lunch. On the Republican side, Senators Hoar, Hale, and Lodge were bunched together. On the Democratic, there were few prominent men present and the quota of eighteen visible at 2 p. m., included in its numbers ex-Senators Pugh, of Alabama, and Gibson, of Maryland, who, of course, were simply present by courtesy. President pro tem. Frye, who had presided most of the day, yielded the chair to Senator Brown, of Utah, who at 2 p. m., announced the bankruptcy bill as the unfinished business .

Mr. Hale interposed a motion for an executive session, which Mr. Morgan, after a feeble attempt at resistance, accepted without calling for the test vote on his resolution, which he had threatened yesterday and without completing his speech, the Senate closed the doors to the public at 2 p. m.

At 2:15 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

CALLING FOR WAR.

The Voice of Athenians Loud for an Outbreak

Athens, April 7.—Throughout the night great crowds of people thronged the streets cheering and calling for war, and these demonstrations were continued until long into the forenoon. Numerous meetings were held during the morning and the speakers' demands for war were endorsed with hearty unanimity by their cheering auditors. The utmost good humor prevailed and even the trivial street fights almost inseparable from such occasions were very infrequent. The celebration of the independence anniversay may be said to have extended throughout two days and a night without abatement.

The national fete was celebrated at Laranca, Island of Cyprus, amid the greatest excitement. At the various meetings which were held there, resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding a union of Cyprus and Crete with Grece, and in the evening a torchlight procession paraded the streets bearing banners and transparencies with inscriptions of similar tenor.

It is asserted here that the Powers are certain to enforce the blockade of the Gulf of Athens.

Spanish Success in the Philippines.

Madrid, April 7.—A dispatch received to-day from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the Spanish troops have captured the town of San Francisco, Malabanong, where nearly all the insurgents who are continuing the resistance to the government have taken refuge. The rebels fought desperately to maintain their position, but were finally routed with enormous losses. Large numbers of the insurgents who were not wounded escaped into the interior in an utterly demoralized condition.

DECISION EXPECTED

Appointment of Judge May be Announced Today.

INDICATIONS POINT TO ROBINSON

WHO WILL BE ROBINSON'S SUCCESSOR THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

State Senator Butler Said to be the Coming Man—Col. Andrews Says He Has Had Nothing to Do With the Appointment of Judge.

Special to the Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—At the Department of Justice this afternoon it was said that all the papers in referende to the Eastern judgeship had been returned to the Attorney-General with the President's recommendation and it is probable that the appointment will be announced to-morrow. The inside gossip points to Judge Robinson as the President's choice. Another story is that it will be Chief Justire Faircloth, but the fact that Judge Robinson will arrive here to-night and will see the Attorney-General to-morrow by appointment discredits the Faircloth story.

To the question, "Who will succeed Robinson," no answer is forthcoming; but rumor is busy in making Geo. Butler, of Sampson, a brother of Senator Butler, Robinson's successor. It is not safe to give odds in betting on this appointment.

Speaking of the matter to-day, Col. Andrews said: "The newspaper reports that I am personally interested in this appointment, or that I have attempted to influence it is a lie out of the whole cloth. Senator Pritchard will bear me out in this statement that at no time have I said a word to him on the subject, or even intimated in the remotest way any opinion or suggestion concerning the appointment."

Col. Andrews was not talking for publication, but in view of the persistent lying on the subject, his statement is repeated.

A committee representing the National Monetary Conference, headed by Col. Henry Fries, of Salem, called on Senator Pritchard to-day at the Senate. It was the wish of the committee to meet Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and the opportunity was presented through Senator Pritchard. The conference with Senator Allen, Col. Fries said to-night, was quite satisfactory. The committee does not treat the currency question from the standpoint of the standard of values. The object in view is the establishment of a national monetary system that will respond to the business demands of the country and take the currency question out of politics. It may be a Utophia scheme, but Col. Fries and others of the committee do not so regard it.

W. D. Cowles, one of the host of candidates for the Charlotte postmastership, and Sheriff J. K. Loftin, applicant for postmaster at Gastonia, arrived to-day.

The recommendation of F. A. Barclay for postmaster at Lincolnton, and F. S. Kids for postmaster at Denver, Lincoln county, were filed to-day. Upon the reommendation of Congressman White, ex-Congressman Joe Martin will be appointed postmaster at Tarboro. J. B. H.

SHORT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Sockless Jerry Simpson the Hero of a Sensation.

Washington, April 7.—The House was in session an hour to-day, in which time it passed a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley and enjoyed a little sensation sprung by Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kansas.) The relief resolution was introduced by Mr. Catchings (Dem., Mississippi) and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Walker (Rep., Massachusetts) and Mr. Cannon (Rep., Illinois) criticised the appropriation, however, the latter hoping that it was the last that would be necessary because of the failure of the States to put themselves into a position where they could constitutionally take care of their own people. Mr. Walker gave notice that he would in the future object to the passage of any similar resolution, believing it to be debasing in its effects upon the recipients.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kansas) furnished the sensation of the day by following the example of Mr. Earle, of South Carolina, in the Senate yesterday, and protesting against the failure to appoint committees to proceed to the consideration of legislative business in the regular and orderly way. He spoke of the power exercised by the Speaker as autocratic and described present conditions as revolution and anarchy.

Speaker Reed responded at some length, stating that it was not the first time this condition of affairs had existed. Mr. Blaine, in the Forty-second Congress, having failed to appoint committees promptly at the beginning of Congress. He had supposed until today that there was unanimous roncurrence of opinion that public business did not require the complete organization of the House at this time. He regretted that any member should lend himself to the criticism made outside the House as to the power of the chair. That was conferred by the House for its purposes and that only, and he said that the present occupant of the chair would welcome any action the House might see fit to take.

At 1:20 the House adjourned until Saturday.

CHICAGO'S POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

Carter Harrison's Plurality the Largest Ever Given in the City.

Chicago(April 7.—Carter H. Harrison (Democrat) was elected Mayor yesterday by a majority of 2,222 over all his competitors. His plurality over Harlan (Independent Republican), the next candidate in order, is 77,756, the largest ever given a candidate for any office in the history of the city of Chicago.

The rest of the Democratic city ticket is elected with Mr. Harrison by pluralities ranging from 28,550 to 58,426. The following is the vote for Mayor:

Carter H. Harrison (Dem.), 144,828; J. M. Harlan (Independent Rep.), 67,072; N. C. Sears (Rep.), 57,566; W Hesing (business administration), 15,116; John Glembeck (socialist labor), 1,226; H. L. Parmelee (Prohibition), 852; J. A. Pearce, Jr. (Independent), 686; F. H. Howard Colyer (Independent), 88; total, 287,434.

Harrison's plurality, 77,756; Harrison's majority over all, 2,222.

The City Council will be changed from an overwhelmingly Republican body to a Democratic council. Republicans were replaced by Democrats in many of the wards where the election of members of the former party was confidently expected by the managers. The new council will be composed as follows:

Hold-over Democrats, 15; Democrats elected, 23; hold-over Republicans, 16; Republicans elected, 6; hold-over Independents, 3; Independents elected, 5; Democratic majority over all, 8.

UNIVERSITY vs. LA FAYETTE.

Tar-Heel Boys Win in a Closely Contested Game.

Spcial to the Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 7.—In the baseball game between the University and La Fayette College teams to-day, the former won by a score of 11 to 10. The score by innings was as follows:

University ....6 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 x—11
La Fayette .....0 4 0 0 3 1 1 1 0—10

Bateries—Mangum and Bailey, Sigman and Barclay. Struck out—Mangum, 8; Sigman, 3. Walbridge, shortstop for La Fayette, porked the ball twice.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Meeting of the American Railway Association.

Richmond, Va., April 7.—The American Railway Association met here this morning. Eighty railroads were represented, in the persons of 125 delegates.

President E. T. D. Meyers, of Richmond, who is also the president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, called the assembly to order, and welcomed very cordially to Richmond and to Virginia the delegates from all parts of the United States, whom he saw before him.

The 16th of May next was then chosen as the date on which the spring changes of time tables are to go into effect. A report from the executive committee was read, and it was told the fact that the American Railway Association now embraces representatives from 240 companies, which operate the enormous mileage of 157,306 miles of road.

Weyler Traverses the Trocha.

Havana, April 7.—After leaving his staff at Las Tuna, Captain-General Weyler continued with an adjutant to Jucaro, the southern end of the central trocha. He traversed the fortified line for its full length, passing through Ciego de Avila. He is now returning to Las Tunas, and it is believed that he will go to Sancti Spiritus.

THE FLOOD STRICKEN

Many Thousands Homeless, Destitute and in Distress.

URGENT APPEAL FOR TIMELY HELP

THE PRESIDENT SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Extent of the Flood—Many Towns Submerged and Great Areas of Farming Lands Inundated—Precedents for Extending Aid.

Washington, April 7.—The President sent this message to Congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information which has recently come to me from the Governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country. These are stated, on reliable authority, to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before. From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 250 miles by river, it is reported that there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water; and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south, and from five to forty miles wide, is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil with growing crops are included in the submerged territory. In this section alone there are from 50,000 to 60,000 people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended. Growing crops have been ruined, thousands of cattle have been drowned and the inhabitants of certain areas threatened with starvation. As a great majority of the sufferers are small farmers, they have thus been left entirely destitute, and will be unprepared for work even after the floods have subsided.

The entire Mississippi valley in Arkansas is flooded and communication with many points cut off. In Mississippi a like condition exists. The levees in Louisiana, with a single exception, have held, but the water is rising and the situation there is reported as being extremely critical.

Under such circumstances the citizens of these states look for the cooperation and support of the national government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter which are beyond the reach of local efforts. The authorities who have communicated with the executive recognize that their first and most energetic duty is to provide as far as possible the means of caring for their own citizens; but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least $150,000, and possibly $200,000, will be required for immediate use.

Precedents are not wanting that in such emergencies as this Congress has taken prompt, generous and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money, with satisfactory results. In 1874 $500,000 was appropriated, and in 1882 $350,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction, besides large sums in other years.

The citizens' relief committee of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from 6,000 to 7,000 refugees from the flooded districts, and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior whose condition has already been described.

Under these conditions, and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent, the local authorities have reluctantly confessed their inability to further cope with this distressing situation unaided by relief from the government.

It has therefore seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government will promptly re-enforce the work of the local authorities in the States named.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897.

OLD IRONSIDES.

Maine and New Hampshire Object to the Romoval of the Constitution.

Portsmouth, N. H., April 7.—The proposed removal of the historic frigate Constitution from this navy yard will be strongly opposed by both the Maine and New Hampshire congressional delegations. Yesterday both delegations united in a formal request to Secretary Long that the Constitution be kept at the Portsmouth navy yard, and not be removed, and the ship, it is thought, will probably remain at the Portsmouth yard.

ENGINE JUMPED THE TRACK.

Fatal Accident on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road.

Special to The Tribune.

Winston, N. C., April 7.—The engine of a freight train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad jumped the track near Pilot Mountain this afternoon. It turned over and killed Walter Chapin, of Germanton, fireman. Engineer Powers, of Mt. Airy, was seriously scalded. The cause of the derailment is unknown.

Greensboro, N. C., April 7.—A freight wreck occurred on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, between Pilot Mountain and Mt. Airy, to-day which resulted in the death of Conductor Fred. Foushee, of Sanford, N. C., and Fireman Walter Chaffin, of Germanton. Particulars are hard to obtain at this hour, but it is known that the train was running at regular speed and Capt. Foushee had just gone over to the engine when it jumped the track and turned completely over, crushing him and the fireman under it. The engineer escaped unhurt. Conductor Foushee was well-known throughout the State. He was married about two years ago and his young wife and a child, about five weeks old, survive him.

The Boston baseball team, en route home from their practice at Savannah, Ga., stopped over here to-day and played a game this afternoon with the Greensboro team. The bean-eaters came out the victors by a score of 19 to 2.

THE ELECTION HEARTACHES

AMONG THE BOURBON DEMOCRACY OF CHARLOTTE.

The Boogy-Boo of "Stick to the Party" Frightened Some of Them, But it Had its Offset.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., April 7.—The aftermath of the primary election in this city carries heart-aches to the Bourborn democracy. As previously printed in the Tribune, the present Mayor Weddington, who is now the legally-constituted head of the Democratic municipal ticket, had the very exclusive privilege of running Monday's primary all to himself, closed that day with 1,002 votes, about thirty per cent. of which it is alleged were in the ballot boxes before the polls opened. Even though the vote as announced is true, he is fully 800 behind the probable vote to be taken the first Monday in May. His friends claimed that he would poll at least 1,500, and with the supposed nonparticipants in the primaries, his vote would be 2,000 in May. The wiseacres were wrong on the first, and will also be on the last. The boogy-boo of "stick to the party" has frightened some, but this number is offset by those who are disgusted with the Mayor's attitude in not publishing a statement of the city's finance.

As the days go by, Mr. Springs, the independent candidate, gains in strength and popularity.

The sewer construction is growing to be a stench in the nostrils of the taxpayers. Of course the alleged improvement (?) will amount to nothing, owing to the fact that its building has been going on during the seven weeks of bad weather, and consequent unsafe foundation for the pipes, making every joint liable to opening, and ruin of the entire line. But what does his honor care for public opinion? Like Vanderbilt—"The public de d——d." But wait until old "Vox Populi" speaks. Getting back to the graveman of the charge: Why is it the Mayor withholds a statement? What has been done to make this position such a desperate one with him? It is strange, beyond measure, inasmuch as he is a business man, and supposedly a good one. It will go on until the courts are invited by some tax-payers to give them their rights.

There is neither sense nor reason in his stubbornness. Such indifference to public clamor should not be tolerated in public servants. This very thing, of a noncompliance with an unwritten law, should defeat him by at least 1,000 majority. If it doesn't, sensible men will always regret that the Charlotte "Police bill" failed to pass.

The city is now free from excessive ball-talk, which the three league clubs produced by their presence here. They have gone hence to suffer defeats or pride over victory in accordance with the amount of money involved. This sport is retrograding rapidly, and but a few years more and base-ball will be shelved for some new way to break limbs and scarify the 'phiz" of the growing man. The diamond has unfortunately gravitated too much toward the "book-makers" and pool rooms. In the South, the game is still in the hands of gentlemen players, and indulged in purely for its athletic benefits, and not for money.

Relief for Flood Sufferers.

Washington, April 7.—The joint resolution making an appropriation for the flood sufferers passed through both houses of Congress with a rush, and was signed by President pro tem. Frye, of the Senate, and Speaker Reed, of the House, and sent up to the White House for President McKinley's approval.

The resolution as finally passed not only includes sufferers by the Mississippi and its tributaries, but also sufferers by the Red river of the North in North Dakota and Minnesota, and the amount appropriated is $200,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The President signed it at 2 p. m.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, April 7.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters — Virginia: W. Lee Brand, Salem; Georgia: Robert F. Milner, Newnan.

THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

DIFFICULTIES AND PERPLEXITIES IN JOINING A SECRET SOCIETY.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sketch of its History—Freemasonry—Another "Oldest Odd Fellow."

Joining a secret society is, in some respects, pretty much like getting married for the first time. You are quite certain you are going to like it after you get on to the hang of it; but all the while there is a certain amount of uncertainty to the thing that keeps you guessing, and makes you wish sometimes you had let the matter hang for another season or two.

Of course you tell yourself that all this talk about riding the goat, tossing the candidate in a blanket, and walking off a ladder into a tank of ice water, and the like, is nonsense; anybody would know that who stopped to think, but, hang it all, why does everybody seem to want to talk about those things so much, just about the time you get all ready to join? The way to do is not to bother your head about the matter, anyway. When you get ready to join just tell some friend, who is a member, to propose your name at the next meeting. Then go on about your own business. If you care to, it will do no harm to speak to some close friend about your intention to join. He'll say: "What, you're coming in? Good! Don't let me forget the night, I wouldn't miss it for a thousand dollars. Hope you'll get through it all right, old boy." He'll say this in a tone that will convey the impression that the chances are about ten to one against your surviving the ordeal, and you will be greatly reassured.

You'll want a little more assurance, though, and by the time you have confided your intentions to five or six other friends and they have all called your attention to the fact that they lived through it and therefore you ought not to be afraid to tackle it, your mind will be entirely at ease.

After this, there will be but one thing more to do, place yourself in a state of absolute tranquility. Announce to your wife that you are about to join a lodge. You'll be surprised to learn how much she knows about lodges. She'll tell you more about the inside workings of a lodge in ten minutes than you could get out of the members in ten years. She will have on her tongue's end a large and varied assortment of interesting data relative to men who were injured for life or even killed outright, while being initiated into lodges, and her knowledge of the many revolting and outrageous ceremonies attending these proceedings, where women are not even allowed as spectators, will be simply wonderful.

After you have properly digested that, and listened to an earnest appeal to your manhood, and a tearful entreaty for you to show, for once at least, your love for her and for your children, you will find yourself in a delightful condition of mind and wish you had agreed to join several lodges.

From this time on until the night of your initiation your life will be as joyous as a Sunday afternoon in a graveyard, and there will be only one ray of hope shining through the clouds of despair; the hope that you may be blackballed. But you will not be blackballed, and afterwards—after you have joined the lodge and can smile again—there will be only one sad phase to it all; the thought that you can't be permitted to demonstrate to your wife that there are several things she knows not of.

ANOTHER "OLDEST ODD FELLOW."

We notice that a Winston correspondent claims that Mr. E. A. Giersh, of Salem, is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State. We believe that Weldon can claim the honor of the very oldest Odd Fellow in North Carolina.

Mr. W. T. Whitfield, the agent of the Southern Express company here, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the town, was born on the day and year that Odd-fellowship was introduced into the United States, viz.: April 26, 1819. Mr. Whitfield took all the degrees in 1841 in Old Dominion Lodge, No. 5, Portsmouth, Va. He was a charter member of Weldon Lodge, No. 1, instituted in the same year, 1841. The Weldon Lodge surrendered its charter in 1844 and Mr. Whitfield returned to the Portsmouth lodge, and has been an official member of the order ever since.

As the Odd Fellows celebrate the day on which the order was introduced into the United States, as a matter of course, all Odd Fellows of the whole United States observe Mr. Whitfield's birthday, and this is, perhaps, more than any other Odd Fellow in North Carolina or any other State can claim.—Weldon News.

K. OF P.

C. D. Benbow, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation, and Grand Chancellor Catlett has appointed W. T. Hollowell, of Ruffin Lodge, No. 6, Goldsboro, to fill the unexpired term. While Mr. Benbow's numerous friends regret that his business was so exacting that he was compelled to resign, the appointment of Mr. Hollowell gives unqualified satisfaction.

There is some talk of holding the next session of the Grand Lodge at Charlotte, instead of at Durham. The hotel at Durham will not entertain the Knights for less than $2 a day, and the Southern will only make a rate of one and one-third cents a mile, while the Central at Charlotte will make a rate of $1.50 a day and the Seaboard Air Line will make a rate of one cent a mile.

A. O. U. W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has no connection whatever with questions of trade, labor or religious creeds, but is a fraternal, charitable, beneficial and benevolent society or order, organized for the promotion of the welfare, social and fraternal of its members, and the protection of those dependent upon them.

In the year 1868, John J. Upchurch, of North Carolina (relatives of whom now reside in Raleigh), having removed to Meadville, Pa., was engaged as a machinist in the railroad shops of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad. He was elected to membership in an order bearing the high-sounding title of "League of Friendship, Supreme Mechanics' Order of the Sun." It was a friendly order, with the purpose of mutual aid to members in time of trouble. It was soon disbanded, and in the same year the present Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized with the membership of the defunct league, and with J. J. Upchurch as Master Workman. The present Supreme Secretary, H. M. McNair, was elected Secretary of the lodge, and has so remained till this day, a period of twenty-eight years.

Upchurch died in 1892, leaving McNair the only survivor of the original lodge, so far as is known.

The order began with seven members, in Pennsylvania, and has since grown so rapidly that it has upwards of 360,000. Each member holds a beneficiary certificate of $2,000, for which he now pays a stipulated sum per year, in monthly installments—the cost being graduated according to age, from eighteen to forty-five years—a member from eighteen to twenty-four, inclusive, paying $1.20 for $2,000 certificate; forty-five to fifty years, $2.62.

A. F. AND A. M.

"To him who, in love of Masonry, holds
Communion with her occult forms,
She speaks a various language.
For his graver hours.
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile,
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And gentle sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware."

Born in the forenoon of the ages, Masonry has ever been the fecund mother of art and science, the eloquent teacher of the gospel of Unity and Toleration, of charity and hospitality, of reverence toward God, and of devotion to country. Amid many and wonderful mutations, unaffected by the lapse of years, and unchanged in her basic principles, has the order descended to the living present, jocund and youthful in her capacity and vigor as she was in the aforetime. Created, not for one age, but for all time, she has withstood the persecutions of hierarchal bigots and foresworn seceders, and the order is now mightier than ever before; for to-day her gavel sounds follow the sun's shadow as it moves around the globe, "keeping time in a sort of Runic rhyme" to the fraternal words of cheer, which pass along the augmenting line of builders on our walls.

She sat at the feet of the patriarchs in the long ago, and learned wisdom of them. Through all her strange, eventful history she has faithfully inculcated the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. She has been the efficient promoter of civilization, the gentle mitigant of the woes of civil warfare, the compassionate friend and helper of the widow and the orphan, the poor and the afflicted. She has enforced, "line upon line and precept upon precept," a chivalrous regard for true womanhood, and has been the influential expounder of the doctrine of the sanctity of the home and the purity of the family relation.

Ought it then be a marvel that she should number among her followers the good men and true of this generation, each one of whom has by her been quire him to be a man—
taught that duty and obligation re-

"True and tender, brave and just,
Whom men may honor and women trust!"

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Burgaw, N. C., April 5, 1897.

Editor Tribune:

I have seen lately several paragraphs in your paper which are untrue and misleading. (That Wheller Martin was the elector for the First District and made an active canvass.) Mr. Martin was not the elector and made no canvass. I do not say this in disparagement of Mr. Martin's Republicanism or his party zeal, for he is a good Republican and a good worker in his way, but not as a canvasser, as everybody knows who know him. The district was thoroughly canvassed; fifty-three speeches were made in the only joint canvass made in the State and the Republican vote increased over 2,500 in the district. Russell was made Governor by the gains, Pritichard made Senator by the First District, for every Populist legislator that was elected from the First District was pledged to Pritchard or could not have been elteed; two of them, McCaskey and Fagan, of Martin county, were traitors and cannot be elected to anything in the district or Martin county. And if Russell, who seems to be inclined to give the fruits of his own victory to the Populists, does not provide for them, you will never hear of these two Martin county statesmen again. The First District was actively canvassed by the Hon. Jno. B. Respess, the McKinley elector, who, from time to time, has made the only active electoral canvass of the district since 1872; and more, he has never been elector for any man who was not elected. Yet he has received no Federal recognition of the labor and sacrifice he has made. And now the leading Republican paper of the State gives the honor of his noble work to another. The inclosed extract from the North Carolinian of Elizabeth City, issue of November 18th, 1896 (the only white Republican paper of the eastern part of the State) gives the true expression of feeling of the Republicans of the district.

Mr. Respees, for the first time, is seeking of the present administration a position, and has, as he should have, a very strong endorsement from the leading Republicans of the State, and common justice to a faithful, brave efficient and worthy man should make no delay in conceding to him the little place he asked for. And we will wait and see if parties, like individuals, have lost all sense of honor and appreciation.

Yours for simple justice.

The following is the extract referred to:

"Since the election we have reports from every county in regard to the campaign made by the "Old Man Eloquent," Hon. John B. Respess, the McKinley elector, and the consensus of Republican opinion is that his canvass has been the most thorough, the ablest and the most satisfactory ever made in the District. He not only awakened interest and aroused enthusiasm but he largely aided in unifying the Republican forces."

The writer misapprehends the statement in the Tribune, of which he complains. The matter was not made a subject of an editorial, but through misinformation crept into our local columns, and the statement above made was the first the editor of this paper knew anything about it. The communication is cheerfully inserted, though the writer is somewhat severe in his criticism, but we are used to that.—Ed.

PARTY LINES DRAWN.

Neither Populists nor Republicans are Allowed to Get Any Pie.

Smithfield, N. C., April 6.

Mr. Editor:

Under the acts of the legislature of 1895 the people elect three county commissioners and upon petitions to the judge, appoint two others of a different political party. Upon petition Judge Robinson appointed Dr. E. D. Snead and John R. Coates, two Republicans. At the organization of the board, Dr. Snead made a proposition to organize the board upon non-partisan principles by giving either a Populist or a Republican one position. This they refused to do. The duty of the board was to elect fifteen bridge commissioners, one for each township. Dr. Snead proposed to put in some Populists or Republicans. This they refused to do. The duty of the board yesterday was to appoint fifteen tax list takers, one for each township. Dr. Snead made an effort to put in some Populists or Republicans. This they refused to do. As there were a large number of applicants to take the tax list, he proposed to let the list to the lowest bidders, provided the lowest bidder was competent to take the list. This they refused to do. Some of the Populists and Republicans offered to take the list for about half as much as was paid last year. This they refused to do. By this means more than one hundred dollars could have been saved to the taxpayers of Johnston county. So the board proceeded to appoint fifteen list takers, all Democrats. The board (the three Democrats) agreed to give the list takers $2 per copy sheet. This sum amounts to about $3 a day. This Dr. Snead objected to and stated to the board that he would not agree to pay more than $1.50 per sheet. Now the question will arise, Can these three commissioners pay out any money unless either Snead or Coates votes with them? Under the acts of 1895 they cannot. The course pursued by these three Democratic commissioners goes to show that a Populist or a Republican need not expect to get any office or a position or a trust of any kind that will pay them anything. They have come to the conclusion that a Populist or a Republican has no right which they are bound to respect. Take warning! W.

Memories of Hawthorne.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A volume entitled "Memories," and dealing with the life of Nathaniel Hawthorne, as pictured in his wife's letters, edited by his daughter, presents the great writer's public and private career in a vein of such happiness and good cheer that those impressions to the effect that he was a melancholy and embittered man are at once dispelled.

The book treats of his life in its every phase and brings out the unfortunate political difficulty at the Salem custom house, refuting the general impression that there was great resentment harbored by the Hawthornes in consequence of it.

Probably one of the most interesting features of the volume are those relating to Hawthorne's associations with the great men of his time, those of England and those of America, while nothing could be more beautiful in spirit and expression than the wife's devotion, as evinced in every line of the letters, so well compiled and edited by the daughter, whose appreciation of her father was akin to reverence.

A criticism relative to "Memories," recently appearing in the Chicago Times-Herald, deals with the volume at length, and refers particularly to the character of the wife as manifested in it.

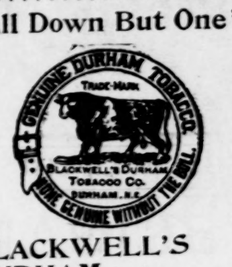
"Outside the intrinsic interest that will be felt in so inspiring a journal of years of personal courage and devotion—Sophia Hawthorne," the critic writes, "the book of 'Memories' deserves intimate consideration as a record of a type of living now faded and almost obliterated. That was a unique civilization, that New England family life which was at its completest stage when Hawthorne lived at Salem and at Concord. Modern progress has destroyed it. Its spirit, attenuated and wraithlike and ready to vanish before the bustle of the next generation, still survives between some placid walls, standing among its haunts. As a type it has entirely disappeared. Mrs. Hawthorne is no type, however. She is a woman by her letters of remarkable mold. The name of the book might more appropriately be: 'The Touching Love Story of Sophia Hawthorne,' for the illuminating and sustaining power of her affection was doubtless the main support of her husband's genius. With another wife, amid poverty and worry, Hawthorne might not have been able to command the leisure, or the peace to write. Among helpmates she stands high. An invalid herself and an artist who had to give up her art, Mrs. Hawthorne was a mixture of sunshine and sentiment through her whole married life.

She was not "resigned" to adversity; she reveled in it—it gave her a chance to show her devotion—but this she did not know. She was delighted when her husband lost his position at Salem; he had never liked it, she said, and now he was free to do other things more congenial—starve, possibly. But it did not please her to submit to the will of his enemies without denouncing them. No one could trouble a hair of Hawthorne's head and live unscathed from her displeasure. Her letters about the Salem men who signed the petition to have Hawthorne discharged from his position give forth no uncertain sounds, and call things and people by their names. But in sorrow or trouble brought by providence she is bright and serene. In her summing up of her blessings after her husband's death there is not even in her desolation a touch of blight or canker.

"I have been cushioned and pillowed with tender love from the cradle. Such a mother seldom falls to the lot of mortals. * * * Then God joined my destiny with him who was to be all relations in one. Pain passed away when my husband came. Poverty was lighter than a thistle-down, with such a power of felicity to uphold it." And these are not merely words of retrospect, either, from a woman who is chastened or who forgets her early rebellions. Her letters invariably breathe the same inspiration.

The book has almost crowded Hawthorne out, so full is it of the springing blitheness of his wife. There is a good deal about him, too, but much perhaps that we know of his work and his cares, although the intimate appreciation of a daughter who regarded him with reverence casts a new light over many descriptions. To New Englanders the book's charm will not cease. It must be patent to every reader of Hawthorne all over the world.

"All Down But One"



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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	6:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:55	10:18
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:28
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot..	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

SALISBURY WILL DECORATE

OVER 16,000 FEDERAL DEAD BURIED AT SALISBURY.

Hon. Claudius Dockery Will Deliver the Memorial Address—The Play of the "Reformation" a Great Success.

Salisbury, N. C., April 6, 1897.

Decoration Day is always observed in Salisbury. Over 16,000 federal dead be buried in our National Cemetery at this place, and their graves are covered with beautiful flowers every spring time.

Arrangements are now being made for the occasion. Mr. W. E. Henderson will be master of ceremonies, Enoch Brown will be chief marshal. Hon. Claudius Dockery, of Rockingham, has been elected orator for the occasion.

The story of the Reformation given last night by home talent was a great success. The largest crowd in the history of opera young people was in attendance. The same production will be given again tonight.

Mrs. Geo. H. Hanger died yesterday of consumption. She was a daughter of Mr. C. F. Baker. The funeral will be held this evening from the Presbyterian church.

A young girl working at the Salisbury cotton mills had her hand broken yesterday by being caught between the rollers.

Drs. Crowell and Gaither, of China Grove, were in the city yesterday in the interests of the new Presbyterian church to be built at that place. They succeeded in raising about $200.

Gen. A. D. Cowles, of Statesville, an applicant for the Grecian mission, was in the city yesterday. Gen. Cowles says his chances are very good for the place.

Mr. J. R. Randall was severely scalded this morning at the new shops. He was attended by Dr. Brown, who had been sent to his home in Danville, Va.

John Manly and J. B. Isenham have gone to Raleigh to go before the Board of Pharmacy.

The Book Club meets this afternoon with Mr. Theo. F. Klutz. Author for the evening is Constance Fennimore Woolson.

J. L. R.

SOROSIS ON LITERATURE.

Has America Formed a Distinctive School.

From the New York Sun.

The first meeting of Sorosis since the installation of the new President, Mrs. Mary Lyon Dame Hall, and the other officers at the annual breakfast, ten days ago, was held at the Waldorf yesterday. After the usual luncheon the members and their guests assembled in the new ball-room to hear a discussion of the question: "Has American literature in its development formed a distinct school, or is it but the reflection of foreign influences?" Mrs. Lee C. Harby, Chairman of the Committee on Literature, in presenting the question, said:

"It can be contested from two standpoints: First, the individual school; second, the national school of literature. The first demands a master and a following and generally marks an epoch or change of rules and styles. Such a school narrows literature to the consideration merely of forms and rules of composition and the stamp of the particular style conferred by their observance. This would not suit America—The United States—with its great extent, diversified aspects, its localisms, which are so many features of one country, and its people partaking of the traits of all the nations which have contributed to its population. It is, then, under the second head that American literature must be considered.

"The points which should characterize the literary product of a nation may be defined as originality of treatment, distinctiveness of opinion, a field of thought, and breadth of conception (unrestricted by rules of rhetoric) representing all sections. To make American literature distinctive, its characters and plots in which they engage, their style of life, temper, and effort, must portray the atmosphere, the color and flavor of our immensely diversified country, nationalities and pursuits. Our language is English, but our people are the product of all the nations of the earth. America has absorbed the traits of many lands, therefore it may be argued that she necessarily reflects their influences; these, however, like our citizens, have been naturalized—so acclimated and blended, so acted upon by our form of government and our Democratic manner of regarding life, that they have attained new and broad results, giving a distinct individuality to the whole. Thus we find that in our humor and sentiment there is a vein of oddity in the first, while the copiousness of the sentiment and the rigid lines which seek to restrain it from a contrast essentially American.

"The National School consists then, not of one or more leaders and many followers, but of a literature, which, in its many variations of thought, gives the many phases of American life, showing the various springs which move this people to action. This is what the speakers on the negative will contend that we do not possess; while those on the affirmative will bend every energy to proving that such a school has been developed in the course of our progress, and does now exist.

Mrs. Sara C. Ostrom was the first speaker for the affirmative. She took the ground that America has a distinctive literature, calling to mind a long list of orators, poets, essayists, and novelists, whose works she declared distinctively American.

The negative was introduced by Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, who said: "American literature is in its essence of being the reflection of old world modes of thought. Our mental inheritance from other lands and centuries cannot be discarded in judging the splendid juvenescence of our present literature. We are the heirs apparent of all the mighty thoughts that men have thought or sung, but by courtesy can we yet claim a national type of literary work. Dialect novels and stories of psychological purpose, with which we surfeit, do not make a literature even for a young, ambitious nation. We ask for some better proof of America's intellectual power than multiple printing presses and tons of electrotype book plates. We must obey the same law of development which every other nation has had to follow by absorbing into the spirit of its own genius the best results of other races. To outgrow our national self-consciousness will be the touchstone of our future immortality in literary art."

Mrs. Alma Colda Johnston said in part: "To worthily represent itself in the future, American literature must differ from foreign literature as the Rocky Mountains differ from the Alps or as the turbid Mississippi differs from the sluggish Nile. Think of our United States with their forty-four empires welded into one. Think of their seventy millions of people with their diversified interests and pursuits; think of their social problems bigger than any that ever confronted any other nation, and ask if our literature can be anything but a reflection of our own past. Remember that literature gives reflections only shaped by the character of its age and tinted by its time."

Mrs. Septima M. Collis said:

"There is no such thing as American literature, therefore it has not been influenced by any other literature. America is simply a contributor to English literature. Our history, since the discovery of the continent, has furnished incidents, some of them very thrilling, but this field of history and fiction has been open to all the world, from Benjamin Franklin to Paul Bourget and Max O'Reil.

"Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and Spain, each necessarily has a literature of its own, because each has a language of its own, and perhaps they affect each other, because their languages are more easily convertible than ours. The Anglo-Saxon tongue does not adapt itself as readily to translation. Like a photograph, you may translate it literally, but it will be utterly devoid of color and when touched by the brush it becomes a colored print without the delicate shading of an original painting.

"If Americans spoke a language peculiar to themselves they would doubtless have a literature which would be the outgrowth of the facilities of expression afforded by that language."

Mrs. Isabella S. Loveland tried to prove that the descendants of the Puritans couldn't be expected to write anything, as they knew nothing of beauty and hated it. She said that in England they destroyed works of art, but as they had none here they did what they considered the next best thing, they disfigured the psalms by turning them into atrocious verse.

Dr. Sarah French Botty and Mrs. Minnie C. Douglas made some good points for the affirmative, and then Miss Annie Beaston, whom Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozier has christened the philosopher of Sorosis, took the floor. "It seems to me," she began, "that the speakers have all dealt with the particular instead of the general, which is the only true test to apply to anything. Some of them have even taken the ground that locality makes literature. You are all familiar with that old saying, 'One swallow doesn't make a summer,' any more than one lover makes a marriage, as some of us here can bear witness to. There are three factors to consider in a nation's literature; the religious condition of the people, the relation of the sexes, and the political conditions under which the people live. Our religious conditions are those of England. The relation of the sexes in this country is the splendid relation of our Saxon forefathers. I grant there are deviations in our political conditions, yet we can turn with pride to our threefold Constitution and see that some of its deepest principles came from England.

"True, these three tests give us a line of deviation in our political differences which produced such distinctive Americans as Washington, Adams, Hancock, and James Otis, but we are children of our English mother in religion, in the relation of the sexes, in a measure in politics, and in our literature."

No Need for Tariff Talk.

From the Oregonian.

The tariff debate now in progress in the House of Representatives has developed few features in oratory that compared favorably either in eloquence or force of statement with similar events in that body. It is recalled that when the debate on the Morrill tariff bill began, in 1861, there were political giants in the arena, as there were at an earlier period when the eloquence of Clay in support of a tax for "fostering our infant industries" awoke the answering thunder of Calhoun's oratory. When the tariff bill of 1883 was under consideration "Pig Iron" Kelley, Samuel J. Randall, John G. Carlisle, Roger Q. Mills and William R. Morrison were among the debaters. In 1890 the voices of W. J. Bryan and Bourke Cockran were heard upon one side and those of William McKinley, John Dalzell and other men "who could speak" on the other. In the debate on the Wilson bill three years ago the chairman of the committee was the most conspicuous figure in the fight, if a contest so one-sided that the opposition did not care to waste the energy of eloquence upon it can be called by that name.

Even were the debate likely to discover to the world a Clay or Calhoun, a McKinley or a Cockran, or even a Webster, in oratory, the people are in no mood to listen or applaud. Suspense has pretty nearly drained the country of sentiment, and an intimate knowledge of facts and conditions as presented and elaborated in the everyday life of the masses during the past three years has left little information to be acquired through the tricks of oratory that would prove even temporarily interesting or useful. It is not necessary for the discussion on the Dingley bill to add a brilliant page to the history of Congressional eloquence; it is only necessary to present a wise and temperate revision of the tariff law, as dictated by experience and a common knowledge of the laws of trade, bring out the facts relating thereto, and reach a vote upon it as speedily as is compatible with these conditions.

Bourke Cockran Sees the Pope.

From the Tablet.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, the celebrated political orator from the United States, was received on Wednesday. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had seen the Pope before, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel from so near the magic of his presence. His frail body was as the shrine of an in-dwelling spirit nobler than itself, just as a lamp of alabaster, which owes its beauty and its worth to the flame it more than one-half conceals, the light transmitted through its scarce transparent walls. I treasure the personal part of the audience as a thing of tender recollection, but I was unspeakably impressed, and even startled, by the energy and strength with which the Pope spoke of the Christianizing of the peoples, of the purpose of the Papacy as a factor for the salvation of souls through the bettering of the world."

Jack—Maud wants to know why you shun her company now.

Tom—Well, the fact is, I'm broke.

Jack—I'll tell her, and you needn't shun her any more.

Tom (brightening)—By Jove! Do you think so?

Jack—Yes. She'll shun you.—Tit-Bits.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

MISINFORMATION.

It is not to be supposed that the editorial correspondent of the News and Observer, who wrote its Greensboro story about the railroad injunction case, had any motive in misrepresenting the facts; so we conclude that his mistatements are due to misinformation rather than to impress the public with the idea that his side had gained a point, when the facts would not warrant such a conclusion. When he says that Mr. Crawford, of counsel for the Southern Railway, objected to the motion to let the new directors come in as parties to the suit he was way off from the facts. As a matter of fact, Mr. Crawford, after consultation with his colleagues, said that he apprehended that the directors of the North Carolina Railroad were sued in their official capacity and that the new directors would be bound by an order of the court affecting their predecessors; but that he saw no objection to allowing them to become parties if the court was disposed to make the order allowing them to come in. He presumed that the order of the court would include the directors in the restraining order; but his honor said that they would be bound by the order without the fact being stated specifically. So there was no point gained or lost by either party, no question having been raised in regard to allowing the new directors to come in. By the way, it was in this connection that Judge Simonton made the emphatic remark that the court would enforce obedience to its decrees, which, without a stretch of the imagination could be construed as his honor's answer to Governor Russell's note of defiance.

The allusion to corporation lawyers in the News and Observer's correspondence is unfortunate. The Southern Railway, which is a corporation to be sure, was represented by four able lawyers, who presumably were paid out of the moneys belonging to the company. Having the means to employ learned counsel and an occasion requiring legal ability of a high order, it employed counsel as good as any in the country; and of course it paid them well—it could not have secured their services without liberal fees. The Governor of North Carolina was a party to the suit; and he, strange to relate, although a lawyer of repute himself, employed two lawyers who are regularly retained as corporation counsel, and another who, if not a corporation lawyer, would not decline a fee from a corporation in a proper case. A point to be remembered in this connection is, that the Governor's two corporation lawyers are attorneys of the Seaboard Air Line, a corporation that has a direct interest in the result of the suit; but the fees came, whence? From the Governor's pocketbook, do you suppose, dear reader, or from the coffers of the Seaboard Air Line? Why, bless your soul—from neither. The Governor just dipped his hand into the State treasury and took the money that the taxpayers of this State contributed for the support of the State and its institutions, and paid his corporation lawyers with it. And did anybody sneer or snicker, or smile out aloud when the Governor paid the people's money to line the pockets of the Seaboard Air Line's lawyers? Perhaps not, but there is no telling.

AS TO REPUBLICANISM.

There is a disposition on the part of some of the Democratic State papers to misrepresent The Tribune, by taking up Dave Sutton's cry, prompted by our esteemed friend, Governor Russell, that The Tribune is not a Republican paper. Of course they don't believe a word of what they say; neither does Governor Russell, but the obvious reason is very glaring. They want to fasten Russell's errors and mad pranks on the Republican party, which The Tribune has combated from the beginning. They want to manufacture political capital out of these errors and carry them into the campaign, but we are here to say many of his acts are not Republican, but Populistic, and the Republican party will not be responsible for them.

The Republican party in North Carolina stands pat upon its National platform, and we claim that Governor Russell's utterances and threats of defiance of Federal authority are counterparts of planks in the Popocratic platform.

In some quarters we are blamed for taking issue with the only Republican Governor the State has had for twenty years. His nomination was a mistake, and his withdrawal from the candidacy narrowly escaped issue, but we, in common with others, joined in to elect him, and we succeeded. From the very day he was elected he proclaimed his independence of his party, and his attitude has ever been that of defiance like unto his attitude towards the Federal authorities; and these acts we cannot subscribe to, and until he modifies his views and becomes more of a Republican The Tribune will occupy its Republican ground, and the little Democratic whipper-snappers can indulge to their hearts content in their snapping, and it will cut no ice with us.

The Tribune's Republicanism is not questioned by Republicans, and as time goes on even these newspapers, now howling over the cry of not being Republican, will have reason to change their minds, or leave their party principles undefended.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

A sound thrashing is often the best thing in all the world for a wicked schoolboy, says the New York Press, and when he gets up to be a collegian he continues to improve under strict discipline. This young chap who broke the rules of the University of New York may or may not have been guilty of opening a jackpot with a pair of tens—after the manner of one of Mr. Cleveland's diplomatic appointees. That is not the question. The fact remains that he played at poker if he did not play it, and joined in a disgraceful row that followed. It is desperately easy to get into a row at poker. The man who can play and lose every thing but his temper is the next thing to an angel. The man who can remain calm and subdued while the chips are going his way, who can restrain the risible muscles of his mouth when he draws for a hydrant and gets the Pacific Ocean, who can sit unruffled by pride or vanity, or the flush of victory, when full houses are opposed to his straight flush—such a man is too good for this world.

If the courts reinstate this expelled young rooster for pokering and rowing, the country is going to the demnition bow-wows. The discipline of the school is, after the family, the foundation of the Republic. The fact that the Department of Police cannot discharge an officer without standing trial, and without having suit brought for reinstatement, does not give to a boy a right to appeal to the courts for redress when he has been expelled for cause. If it did we should have a pretty spectacle of Tommy Dodlets, age 6, bringing suit through his father, or his guardian ad litem, to recover his standing in the school where Dr. Shingle, in the exercise of his authority, had spanked his lumbar region. In the old days, when boys grew to be men of sterling integrity and strong brains, a good spanking with the slipper of home and the shingle of school was regarded as of more lasting benefit to some youngsters than all the book learning.

Teachers in our public schools are not permitted to discipline pupils in the old-fashioned way. We know of a case where a girl who used bad language was required to eat soap in order that such talk might be washed out of her system. A spanking would have been more humane, and certainly not less effective. Young men in such institutions as the University of New York should expect and receive such disciplining as is meted out to offenders against army rules and regulations. A drumhead court-martial is none too good for one who would destroy the discipline of a college.

Our colleges and universities, private schools and public, should have the power to expel. When that power is removed they would better close for all time.

CHRISTIAN'S SNEER.

Mr. Christian, of the News and Observer, indulges in his usual sneer in his write-up of the injunction case at Greensboro. It's on the line of the sneer of the Pope, for which he was compelled to screen his superior (Mr. Daniels) by publishing an explanation in The Tribune, and assuming the responsibility of the same. The Pope is a venerable man at the head of a great church, and the offense to his people, as well as many other intelligent and fair-minded people, was felt keenly, and the sneer reacted. And while John G. Carlisle is not at the head of a church, he has been in the forefront of this nation for four years past, and is (barring Mr. Christian's opinion) considered one of the brainiest men in the nation, and yet he sneers at Carlisle and all the other attorneys appearing against Governor Russell in this injunction suit.

Well, after all, we presume the Pope, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Crawford and the other able counsel can stand Christian's sneer and survive a few days longer. We understand the Governor still lives, moves and has his being.

A FORCE BILL NO PART OF THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

Within a few days past there has been, says the New York Sun, much interest in the South, and some little excitement here and there, over the appearance in the Fifty-fifth Congress of a bill involving the theory of Federal control of the elections, and shading toward the old odious system of Federal interference.

This measure was introduced about a week ago by the Hon. Henry R. Gibson, of Knoxville, the Republican representative from the Second district of Tennessee. It provides for the punishment of persons who violate the election laws in force in States and Territories where congressmen or delegates are to be chosen; and by implication gives the Federal authorities jurisdiction in such cases. While the bill is not labelled a force bill, or even styled a Federal election law, some apprehension has been expressed in the South as to its significance and real purport. The Gibson bill, of course, is now in committee, waiting to be reported to the House.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial-Appeal of Memphis went for information to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, formerly the patron saint, if not the fountain head, of Republican projects of Federal interference at the polls. Mr. Hoar's views on the general subject are reassuring. He has not abandoned his faith in the virtue and efficacy of the abandoned system, but does not regard the present as a good time for an attempt to re-establish it. We quote from Senator Hoar's remarks:

"I have no objection as being quoted as saying that I do not think any effort will be made to enact such views. Without going into the principle of such legislation, and without relinquishing the contention for constitutional warrant for such laws, I will say, in view of the way the Senate is constituted at present, that any attempt to pass election laws would be impracticable. It would not be possible to enact them. And, furthermore, since such laws have been in force, and have been rejected. I believe it will be proper to refraim from any effort to re-enact them until the South shall see the necessity for honest elections and shall itself ask for the requisite legislation. I see that Wade Hampton and Butler, in South Carolina, men of the old school, have been supplanted by other gentlemen through the use of the very means which they were quite willing to have employed at one time in their behalf. I have no doubt that, with a perfectly honest count, Virginia would have given McKinley 25,000 majority, and in Tennessee it would have reached perhaps 20,000."

In an interview with another correspondent Senator Hoar is reported as saying substantially the same thing, but with greater force and directness:

"There will never be any more legislation upon the Federal election system until the South itself shall ask for it. Without going into the question of the right or wrong of the matter, I can safely say that until the South sees the need of Federal supervision of elections, the Republicans will not try to pass another force bill, as it was called, or to put upon the statute books any Federal elections laws of any kind."

That the same opinion is held by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the most potent Republican at the other end of the Capitol, is now generally believed. Major E. B. Stahlman of Nashville reports that the Speaker said to him, in the course of a conversation respecting the Republican policy about the South and sectional issues:

"We have seen the lest Federal elections laws for some time. I, for one, will never give my consent to an effort to pass any Federal election laws."

If these expressions of opinions are authoritative and accurately reported, they ought to relieve any apprehension started in the minds of our Southern friends by the appearance of the Gibson bill. The views attributed to Senator Hoar and to the Speaker are creditable to their common sense and political sagacity. If these two statesmen are against any further attempt to replace the Davenport system upon the statutes, where is the idea of force and Federal interference likely to find lodgment in this year 1897? The Republican party lost the Presidency five years ago because its evolution had not then proceeded beyond a narrow sectionalism. It is interesting to observe how the broader, more enlightened ideas of James G. Blaine are working for the Republican party's benefit years after that statesman of clear vision and far vision went to his grave.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

Now comes the late Legislature and enacts laws providing for the taking of this road out of the hands of the business people who have been running it and turning it over to Governor Russell, who, in his turn, had all his arrangements made for turning it over to the pie counter gang of his own party; but Mr. W. Tucker, of Raleigh, has a large amount of his money invested in the stock of the road, and he proceeds to get from Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit court, a restraining order preventing Russell from carrying out his scheme, and this matter is to be argued at Greensboro today. It is very certain that if Russell should succeed in his purpose to capture this property for his spoilsmen, they would soon reduce it to the condition it was in during the worst days it ever saw, and so every citizen of the State—for the State is two-thirds owner of the road—as well as every private stockholder, ought to pray that Judge Simonton will make the restraining order perpetual. If he does so and saves this property from the pie-hunting politicians, something can be said, after all, in behalf of "government by injunction." There are worse things than government by injunction, after all; and one of them is control of valuable public and private property by merciless and hungry radical politicians.—Landmark.

Does the Landmark wish us to understand that the News and Observer, a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democratic newspaper, has gone back on the Democratic party? That paper stands against "government by injunction" and supports Gov. Russell in his position. It is the Governor's defender.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

The new tariff bill passed the House last Wednesday and it is to be hoped that no obstructions will be put in its way in the Senate. That is such a cranky body, however, and the parties in it are so evenly divided that there is no guessing how long this bill will be hung up there, nor is there any certainty that it will not be talked to death in the upper chamber, where the stream of gab goes on forever. The Republicans have promised the revival of business and the restoration of prosperity consequent upon the passage of the tariff bill which they promised in the last campaign to formulate and which the extra session was called to enact. They ought to have full opportunity to make good their pledges. It is perfectly proper for the Democrats to go on record against this bill, but the people will not hold them guiltless if they employ dilatory tactics to put it to death. The man or the party that stands in the way of the return of prosperity is a public enemy, and the Republicans, who claim to have the secret by the use of which they can bring it back, should be allowed to apply it. If it be found that they have lied about it the people will settle with them afterwards. Meanwhile, let everybody stand back and give them a chance.—Statesville Landmark.

That's right. Give us a chance. Thank you, and if we haven't lied we hope you will continue the generous spirit and give us credit for restoring prosperity, for it's coming.

HONOR TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Seaboard Air Line has established a new station on one of their branch roads and named it "Russell Station," in honor of Governor Russell. In passing, we might say it was but a courteous act in return for would-be favors, if he only could. The next new station should carry the name of Avery, and so on down the list.

What has Hayward's Republicanism got to do with Ramsey's pie-eating, anyway? Or why should Ramsey, a fighter of Republican principles all his life, try to make it appear that the Tribune is not true-blue? There is the point. Has the Progressive Farmer become a Republican paper under the tutorage of Governor Russell, or has Governor Russell turned Populist under the wise and profound teachings of Editor Ramsey? Things are getting mixed.

A subscriber writing us about the hard times and the desire of people to subscribe for The Tribune, remarks: "Times are hard; money is scarce, and if you get fifty cents or a dollar started to move some man gets him before he (the money) gets in good speed and holds him so tight he makes the eagle squall and spread his wings."

Is our "plain" Governor getting proud? We see he has accepted the escort of the Asheville Light Infantry when he attends the Tennessee Centennial. The Governor will not attend the Grant memorial ceremonies in New York. Is it because some military company has not tendered its services?

RECKONING WITHOUT THEIR HOST.

Our Democratic friends are indulging in a good deal of jubilation over the municipal elections in Ohio and other northern States going largely what they call Democratic.

While on its face, to the uninformed, it would seem a Democratic victory, there is no such a victory, in fact, Democratic voters in the North never waiver from their allegiance to their party; they stick to the ticket, though the heavens fall.

A great many Republicans do not seriously consider politics in municipal elections, and vote for some candidates other than Republican. This we know to be a fact.

That the silver fad cut a figure in the elections is sheer nonsense. The non-revival of booming business among the idle class was a factor, to be shre, in the elections. These cannot understand that a revolution in business cannot be wrought in two months after the inauguration of President McKinley. To undo the terrible mistakes and right the wrongs committed by the Democratic administration of four years in that length of time would be more than a miracle; but the great floating population in the large cities cannot or will not think or reason, and they, with many others, pretending to think the same way, made themselves believe that at the sound of the Republican bugle of victory it would be "Presto, change!" and work and money would flow their way and into their pockets like free water over a cataract.

As many men know, who know anything of the history of this country, it takes time for the result of a change of administration, especially where there has been a radical change of policy, as is proposed by this administration.

Men of thought and experience know that no material revival of business can be expected under twelve months time. It takes time to adjust business to conditions. It takes time to re-establish business that the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill killed, and time will be the healer of this trouble, as it is of all other troubles, and when our Democratic friends rejolce, it is something they little reckon on. Were there State elections in the States where large cities have gone Democratic, the Republican party would be victorious. Especially is this true of Ohio. It is a very common thing for the large cities of that State to go Democratic after a Republican has been elected President, as the political history of that State will show.

The hue and cry that will be raised by the Democratic press, claiming a free silver victory, will fall of its own weight. There is absolutely nothing in it, and while all Republicans North understand the situation, we speak these words for the benefit of Republicans in the South, who may imagine there is something in the cry.

When Republican measures on the lines of their National platform are enacted into laws, and they become operative, there will be a revival of business, and not before.

Confidence that these measures will be enacted and made the law of the land, has had the tendency to revive business, but the margin of the Republican majority in the Senate raises fear in the minds of many manufacturers, investors and capitalists, and in consequence there is a wait, and the failure to start business, as has been expected by the thoughtless, keeps the many thousands of people who have been out of work still unemployed. Patience is required. Prosperity, in a general sense, will come when these measures now proposed and being considered become laws.

There is no character in modern times that so completely fits that of Shakespeare's Jack Falstaff, as Governor Russell, and as a final evidence of this statement, is the blustering, bragging, defiant, attitude in which he appeared before Judge Simonton on last Tuesday, by his attorney. Why, the Governor has so wrought up the State guard that they are in constant fear of being ordered out to fight the Government and enforce his own sweet will. Altgeld, Debs, and Waite aren't in it a little bit.

We have not been officially informed, but we presume Editor Ramsey is now drawing his salary as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. He evidently is still editor of the Progressive Farmer, as there is no perceptible improvement in that paper

It is said there is a chance for a whole lot of "perquisites" in Jim Young's office of Inspector of Fertilizers. Well, if there is, Jim will be equal to the emergency.

"HUMOROUS PATHOS."

The Raleigh Tribune, Republican, copies from the Landmark of the 30th ult., the editorial entitled, "The Agitators All Have Offices," and, apart from some approbation, has this to say of it: "Its pathos is so intense that as we read it we were stirred to such a degree of merriment that we had to take a walk to get ourselves cooled down to our normal condition." The atmosphere, or something else, about Raleigh, has singular influences. This is the first time that it was ever read or heard under the sun that pathos excited merriment.—Landmark.

It is said by some people that there is "nothing new under the sun," but we reckon we must claim to be the original discoverer of "humorous pathos." The Landmark's pathetic plaint was unique—something out of the ordinary, hence it excited our "risibles" and the "walk" was absolutely necessary; but there is no necessity for our brother getting miffed at a little laugh. Even pathos, under some circumstances, that is, emotional pathos, has a ludicrous side.

ANOTHER FAST SHIP.

Nothing Left to be Desired in the Battleship Iowa.

Boston, April 7.—Under favorable conditions, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, the United States battleship Iowa was given her official trial today over the Cape Ann course, and under the inspection of the naval board appointed for the purpose. On the trial she made an average speed of 17 knots over the sixty-six mile course, exceeding her contract speed by 1 knot, and winning a bonus of $20,000 for her builders. The figuring of 17 knots is a close one, and there is not much of a margin to allow for errors, but since the tidal corrections are likely to be in the ship's favor it is reasonably certain that the official figures will show 17 knots. She finished her run after nearly five hours of continuous steaming in just as good condition as when she started, and without the least effect being apparent anywhere, and without the slightest heating of her bearings. The weather conditions were favorable for making steam, and the boilers showed an average pressure of 152 pounds, or all that could be expected with the increase of air pressure allowed in the closed fire rooms. Both engines ran with remarkable uniformity, the revolutions of the screws not falling below 111 per minute, nor rising above 113½, and averaging 112 for the run. The speed was also remarkably uniform between the several marks along the course, and shows that the vessel made scarcely any spurts, but kept close to her best work all the time, the variations being almost wholly due to the changing depths of the water.

Immediately after the completion of the trip, the Iowa was swung as rapidly as possible to port, and then to starboard for a half-circle under way to determine her maneuvering ability. She answered the helm readily, and showed the possibility of turning a circle of less than 400 yards. She was also very steady in trimming, and her greatest angle of heel was only two degrees. The absence of vibration, even when the ship was driven at her highest speed, was very marked. In fact, the vibration could hardly be felt except at the extreme bow and stern. The trial showed, in short, that little is left to be desired either in design or construction, and the board expressed it unofficially so. The official report will be the same.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.

Marriage Which was Attended by Many in Official Life.

Baltimore, Md., April 7.—The marriage today of Miss Ida Catherine Gary, daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. James A. Gary, to Francis E. Pegram, was one of the notable events of the year in Baltimore's society circles. Brown Memorial church, wherein the ceremony was performed, was lavishly decorated with plants and shrubs and cut flowers. The edifice was thronged when the wedding party entered the church. Much regret was expressed that President and Mrs. McKinley were unable to be present. The President was, however, well represented by members of his official family.

As the bells tolled the noon hour the procession formed in the vestibule, and, preceded by the six ushers and eight bridesmaids, and to the strains of "Lohengrin," Miss Gary entered the church on the arm of her father. At the altar the party was met by the groom and his best man, R. Brooke Hopkins.

After the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor, Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, the party and guests repaired to the home of the bride's parents, No. 1200 Linden avenue, where a beautiful wedding breakfast was served. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian, Jessie and Madeline Gary, the unmarried sisters of the bride; and Misses Maude Thompson, May Basshor, Clara Browne, Florence Basshor and Rena Trust. Dr. William H. Baltzell, Dr. T. P. Trimble, Messrs. Frank Frick, George Tiffany, Samuel Lippincott and Charles Dallam, of Henderson, Ky., were the ushers.

Among the guests at breakfast were the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger and Miss Alger, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, Governor and Mrs. Lowndes and a number of State and city officials.

Cloraine Won the Derby.

London, April 7.—The Derby spring meeting was opened today for two days' racing. The principal event on today's card was the Doveridge handicap stakes of 1,000 sovereigns for 3-year-olds and upwards, the straight mile. The race was won by Mr. A. F. Bassett's Cloraine, out of a field of twelve starters. Lord Ellesmere's Villiers was second, and Lord William Beresford's (Mr. Pierre Lorillard's) Diakka, third.

The betting was 2 to 1 against Cloraine, 20 to 1 against Villiers and 17 to 1 against Diakka.

Operations to be Suspended.

Madrid, April 7.—Reports have been received here from Manilla that operations against the Phillipine insurgents are about to be suspended because of the lack of Spanish forces to continue the campaign.

J. J. WILLIAMS PARDONED

HE HAS SERVED TWELVE LONG YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

History of the Crime—Williams' Good Behavior While in Prison—He is Young Even Now.

Governor Russell yesterday pardoned Joseph J. Williams, of Wake county, from the State Prison. This case had almost been forgotten here, although the trial caused great excitement at the time. Williams was tried for the murder of Willie Watkins, near Rolesville, in Wake Forest township. Joe Williams and Joe Peebles were both in love with Miss Alvarado Watkins, who lived with her parents near the farm of Mr. Joe Haywood. Peebles was successful in gaining the affections of Miss Watkins. Williams saw Peebles with her at church and his jealousy got the best of him. So that night, December 3rd, 1883, he took his rifle and in company with John Pool, who became State's evidence in the case, he selected a stand near a path which led from Mr. Willis Watkins' house and waited for his rival. He saw a man coming down the path and supposing him to be Peebles, he fired and killed him. However, the unfortunate man was not Peebles, but Willie Watkins, Miss Watkins' cousin. Williams was tried for murder in the summer of 1884 and was found guilty. A new trial was granted, however, and at the January term of the court, 1885, a jury, of which Mr. S. V. House was foreman, found him guilty of the "felonious slaying of Willie Watkins." Judge Avery sentenced him to fifteen years in the State Prison. Williams was released yesterday afternoon. He is between 30 and 35 years of age now.

The officers at the State Prison say that Williams has been a model prisoner. While he was confined in the Wake county jail waiting trial for murder the jail was broken open and all the prisoners escaped except Williams, although he had the same opportunity that the other prisoners had. Pool, who was the principal witness for the State in the case, has since died and it is reported here that before his death he confessed that he did the shooting. However, the truth of this rumor is not vouched for.

Governor Fowle was one of Williams' attorneys and when he was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination it was charged that if elected he would pardon Williams. In fact this was used so strongly that Governor Fowle publicly stated that he would not.

Governor Russell gives the following reasons for granting the pardon:

"There appear many mitigating circumstances connected wth this case. The prisoner has already suffered twelve years and by reason of good behavior will be entitled to be discharged in November Next. By request of Mayor Russ, of Raleigh; Hon. James G. Fuller and other leading men, and because of these facts, the pardon is granted."

The Governor also pardoned Henry Harris yesterday, who was convicted of secret assault at the November term, 1896, of the Granville Superior court, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. The reasons given for this pardon are:

"It appears that this man is a quiet, peaceful citizen and that this conviction grew out of a political excitement and the pardon is strongly recommended by William P. Bynum, Jr., the prosecuting solicitor for the State. This pardon is granted upon the condition that the defendant pays all the costs of the indictment, trial, conviction and appeal."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Tax Listers Appointed—Other Business Transacted.

The County Commissioners met again yesterday morning. Mr. Frank Stronach came before the board and expressed a desire to remain on the bond of Constable I. S. Bailey. Mr. C. B. Ray took the place of Mr. Estes on the bond.

The Commissioners then proceeded to elect list takers as follows:

Barton's Creek—R. L. Thompson.
Buckhorn—H. W. Holleman.
Cary—N. G. Williams.
Cedar Fork—M. L. Carlton.
Holly Springs—A. C. Burt.
House's Creek—O. G. Ellen.
Little River—W. H. Horton.
Mark's Creek—F. H. Smith.
Middle Creek—S. M. Rowland.
Neuse River—W. J. Reedy.
New Light—W. D. Ray.
Oak Grove—J. R. Ray.
Panther Branch—J. L. Banks.
St. Mary's—John B. Studivent.
St. Matthew's—R. J. Buffaloe.
Swift Creek—T. J. Stephenson.
Wake Forest—L. N. Rains.
White Oak—A. D. Upchurch.
Raleigh—John Nichols and William O. O'Neill.

Rebates for taxes 1896 were granted as follows: A. C. Clark, poll; Sam Bright, $2.12; H. M. Cowen, 75c; A. A. Dowell, $1.15; J. T. Baker, $2.50, and W. J. Brown, $6.85.

Mr. Council gave his bond as cotton weigher.

The board then adjourned until the first Monday in May.

READY FOR THE PRINTERS.

The Public School Laws all Construed.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has completed the task of construing the State laws pertaining to the public schools of the State.

The manuscript will be forwarded to Winston to-day and the State Printer will proceed at once to prepare a supply of printed copies for distribution.

Those to be sent out of the State will be bound in cloth, while those for use inside the State will be in pamphlet form.

In aranging and construing the laws Mr. Mebane's clerk, Mr. J. L. Graham, rendered valuable asistance. He is a rising young lawyer and his familiarity with legal matters aided materially in the work.

It will be several weeks before the new publication will be ready for distribution.

Auctioneers.

A gentleman stated yesterday that the section of code which refers to Auctioneers has been to a great extent overlooked in this State, and but few licenses are being applied for or obtained, hence but little tax from this source has found its way into the State Treasury. The law in the future is to be enforced, and every Auctioneer will be required to obtain license and list his sales. Tobacco Auctioneers for warehouses are exempt from this section, as we understand it.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RACES.

Driving Club and Fair Association of Norfolk.

Secretary Nichols, of the North Carolina Agriculture Society, under the auspices of which the State Fair is given, has received the announcement of the Driving Club and Fair Association of Norfolk.

It is under the auspices of this association that the races at the Fair in October will take place.

Meets are announced for Gentleman's Driving Park, Baltimore, September 21 to 24; Pamlico Driving Park, of the same city, September 28 to October 2, and at the Norfolk Driving Park, October 5 to 14.

They will be here at the North Carolina State Fair from October 18 to 23. And in additon to these they are to be seven or eight weeks at other points in this State and Virginia. It is thought that Burlington's date will be the week following the State Fair here.

At these races there are to be fourteen purses of $1,000 each for trotting and pacing races in classes ranging from 2:00 to 2:10.

All owners will be allowed to enter two horses in any one class, both to be treated as one entry. Horses must be named with entry and starter designated at the time of last payment. The National Trotting Association rules are to govern.

All races in harness, mile heats, best 3 in 5, money divided: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entrance fees 5 per cent., with 5 per cent additonal from money winners.

It is expected that in a few days some very definite announcements will be made relative to the races here during the State Fair.

NOTABLE COMMENCEMENT.

Exciting Exercises at the Close of the Green Springs School.

Mr. Harry Roberts, J. P., had the commencement exercises of the Green Springs School (colored) in St. Mary's township discussed before him yesterday. It appeared that at the closing exercises of this school on April 2nd, after the assembly was dismissed and the people were leaving the house, some one cried that there was a fight at the door and, since most of the lights in the room had been extinguished and the people couldn't see what was transpiring, the women, of course, became panic stricken. They began screaming and yelling and in ther excitement leaped pell-mell from the windows. In fact the whole affair became a regular bedlam. Fortunately no one was injured, and the building is still standing. J. G. Hall decided that two youths named Tommie and Willie Bumpus caused the panic, so he swore out a warrant against them for disturbing the school and causing the excitement. However, the witnesses summoned for the State all testified that so far as they could tell the panic originated in the foolish excitement of the women; Tommie and Willie did nothing to cause the row. The justice thereupon taxed Hall with the cost and dismissed the case.

NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

State Troops to Attend—No Encampment This Summer.

Mayor Hayes says that no encampments will be held by the State troops this summer. If an encampment is held it will be by the individual companies on their own responsibility.

An effort is being made to get all the companies to attend the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville. June 21 is the date selected for the troops to go to Nashville, as the Confederate Veterans' reunion will be held then. Among the companies which will attend from near Raleigh are the Governors and the Franklinton company. By the way, the company from Franklinton is considered one of the finest, if not the finest, companies in the State. Of course, Raleigh knows that the Governor's Guards is the best, however.

The Asheville company has offered to escort the Governor to Nashville when he formally opens the exposition on May 1. However, the Governor has not decided whether he can attend yet.

MARK TWAIN'S INTRODUCTION

Of Polk Miller in New York—He Entertains in Raleigh, April 15.

Mark Twain, in his introduction of Mr. Polk Miller at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, in New York city, said: "Mr. Miller is thoroughly competent to entertain you with his sketches of the old-time negro, and I not only commend him to your intelligent notice, but personally endorse him. The stories I have heard him tell are the best I have ever heard."

Polk Miller appears at the Academy of Music Thursday, 15th, for the benefit of the Primary Department of the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday school. Seats on sale Friday morning at W. H. King & Co.'s. Admission 50 cents; no extra for reserving seats. Programme new, sparkling and the best yet. Secure your seats early.

POPULISTS TO MEET.

Their Attitude in the Municipal Election Will be Determined.

The members of the People's Party in the city of Raleigh will meet Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the clerk of the court's office. This is an important meeting and it is hoped that every member will attend. The meeting is called for the purpose of deciding what stand the Populists shall take in the coming municipal contest.

Some of the leading members of this party seem to think that the party will take no part in the election as an organization, but will leave the Populists to pursue whatever course they see fit as individuals. Auditor Ayer and several others seem to favor this course.

Democrtic Convention.

The delegates appointed in the Democratic primaries will meet in convention tonight at 8 o'clock. Of course the result of the convention is easily foretold. There is no doubt about Mayor Russ' and Clerk Smith's renominations, or that Chas. Lumsden will be named for Tax Collector. The convention will probably be the largest ever held in the city.

Here Until Friday.

Miss Dora Duty Jones, who so delighted her audience at St. Mary's School Tuesday night with her lecture on "The Madonna in Art," has decided to remain in Raleigh, the guest of her brother, until next Friday, when she will go to Danville and on that evening will entertain an audience in "The City by the Dan."

THE FIRE LAST EVENING

VICTOR FIRE COMPANY'S HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

City's Two Fine Bay Horses Lost—Loss Nearly $800—Department Attaches no Blame to any Employe.

Last evening at 9:30 p. m. an alarm of fire was turned in from box No. 23, on the corner of Wilmington and Martin streets. The fire proved to be the house on the city lot, corner of Salisbury and Davie streets, used by the Victor Fire Company. When the alarm was sounded the house was already in a blaze, and the Rescue Company then had one stream on the building. The house used by the Victor Company is a cheap wooden shanty, and would have burned like tinder but for the streams of water which were promptly turned on it by the different fire companies.

The building was badly charred, but was not consumed. So far as the house is concerned the loss is immaterial, but its contents were valuable. Besides the Victor reel, with 850 feet of hose the two fine bay horses which draw the city wagon were kept there.

The reel was badly charred and about a hundred feet of the hose was damaged. The heaviest loss was the horses; they were both smothered to death.

Where was the driver and the man who is employed to sleep at the house every night from 9 to 7 in the morning? was the question asked by the crowd which assembled to witness the conflagration. The Victor Company is composed of colored men. The driver, who was on duty last night was Joe Perry. When the fire occurred he was in an out house in the city lot about eighty yards away from this building attending to a necessary duty. He had not been out of the fire house five minutes when he heard the cry of fire and rushed out, only to see the building in flames. As for Robert Watson, who sleeps in the house, the fire was discovered a little before 9, and he is not due there until 9 o'clock. When Perry heard the cry of fire he ran to the house and tried to get one of the poor horses out through the back door, but his efforts were in vain. The unfortunate animal was suffocated by the smoke, and when Perry opened the door the air rushed in and the inside of the building was enveloped in flames.

The fire undoubtedly originated by the explosion of a lamp on the reel wagon. These lamps are, of course, kept burning all night. The frame holding the lamp on the right side of the wagon was found torn to pieces, while the one on the left side was found intact. The right or south side of the house was charred much worse than the north side, and the horse on the right was badly burned, while the hair of the one on the left was only singed off. He evidently died of suffocation.

When the lamp exploded the hay under the wagon and the horses' bedding immediately caught, and it took only a moment for smoke to completely fill the small house. The cry of the horses was indeed piteous, but it lasted only a few moments; they were soon suffocated.

Chief of the Fire Department Mahler thinks that no blame can be attached to Perry or anyone else. Assistant Chief Woolcott expressed the same opinion.

Mr. Mahler estimates the loss at between $600 and $700. The two horses are estimated at not less than $350; the building at between $75 and $100, and about $75 worth of hose was ruined. The reel was said to be worth $500. Mr. Mahler thinks that the reel is not seriously damaged, but some of the other fire officials seemed to think that it was, and they considered the loss between $800 and $1,000. The harness was destroyed. This was the worst loss by fire that Raleigh has sustained this year, since the building of the Raleigh Street Railway Company was burned the last night in 1896.

An Affray.

Mayor Russ had Sue Brown and John Jones before him yesterday for affray. John attended a ball on the Bowery, in which Sue participated as one of the belles from "the other half." When she beheld John, her soul was suddenly stirred within her, and she expressed her anger in language which was in no way complimentary. Whereupon John slapped her over. She then returned with a rock to wreak her vengeance upon him. However, she did not succeed in her attempt. It appeared after the evidence had been heard that Justice Roberts had already vindicated the law against the offenders, so the Mayor dismissed them with an impressive warning to be careful in future.

Ye Olde Folkes' Concert.

The Tribune published on yesterday the programme for the "Ye Olde Folkes' Concert," which is to occur at the chapel of the Blind Institute on Friday night.

Its every feature was a testimonial to the assured success of the event. The participants are to be appropriately costumed and a royal good time is assured all who attend.

The admission fee will be 25 cents, and tickets are now on sale at King's drug store.

Ladies' Memorial Association.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon in Col. Kenan's office, Supreme Court building, at 4 p. m. A full attendance of the members, and the president's council, is earnestly asked to make final arrangements for Memorial Day.

MRS. GARLAND JONES, Pres.
MRS. F. A. OLDS, Sec'y.

Death of Mr. Purucker.

The sad intelligence reached the city yesterday of the death of Mr. J. W. Purucker, of Baltimore, which occurred in that city last Tuesday night. Mr. Purucker was the father of Mrs. C. D. Arthur, of this city. Mrs. Arthur will not be able to go to Baltimore.

Governor Russell has authorized an exchange of courts between Judge Timberlake and Judge Robinson. Judge Timberlake will hold the Franklin county court, and Judge Robinson will hold the court in Edgecombe county.

Windsor Items.

Windsor, N. C., April 7.—John W. Askew, who attends to the horses in a livery stable in town, had one of his ears very badly hurt by a kick from a vicious horse yesterday.

Andrew J. Early, aged seventy-seven, a well-known farmer of the county, died at his late residence near Hexlena, yesterday. The deceased served during the late war as a private in the Sixty-eighth regiment, N. C. S. T. Confederate army.

Mrs. Fannie B. Moore, widow of the late C. J. Moore, died at her late residence yesterday of consumption.

State Senator James M. Early was in town to-day. A strong effort has been made by some of the members of the Populist Executive Committe, who have Democratic leanings, to deprive him from the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, but they were not strong enough to do so. They wanted to deprive him because he voted for Pritchard for Senator, and because he favored the thirty-year lease of the road. Most of the thinking members of that party sustain him in that course, and those who oppose him want to go back to the Democratic party.

GREEK CHARGES DISPROVED.

Bashi-Bazouks Were not Furnished Arms by the Authorities.

London, April 7.—The Canea correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the commission appointed to inquire into the arming of the Moslem refugees who made the attacks Saturday upon the Christians on the peninsula of Akrotiri has completed its investigation. It finds that the Turkish officials acted in a straightforward manner, and had not distributed arms to the populace since Feb. 22. The charges made by Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, that arms had been furnished to the refugees from Selino and Kandamos was disproved.

The Standard's Canea correspondent says that while Admiral Harris, the commander of the British fleet in Cretan waters, was walking in the fields near Suda, he was shot at by a Bashi Bazouk. The bullet ploughed the ground at the feet of the admiral. This is the third time an attack has been made upon the life of the British admiral. Once he was shot at while in a boat.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Republicans Easily Carry the State by Large Plurality.

Providence, R. I., April 7.—In the Rhode Island election today the Republicans easily elected their State ticket and retained their large majority in the general assembly, but were unsuccessful in electing their legislative ticket in this city. Gen. Elisha Dyer was elected Governor by a plurality of not less than 12,000, the largest ever obtained by a gubernatorial candidate. In this city a government legislative ticket indorsed by the Democrats was nominated as the Republican machine ticket, and it was elected by good pluralities, although the Republican State ticket carried the city easily. The vote was light throughout the State. The Democrats suffered the greatest loss.

The Flood Situation.

St. Louis, April 7.—The flood situation at this city is slightly improved since yesterday, the river falling nearly eight inches in the past twenty-four hours. The relief is merely temporary, however, as the Missouri, Des Moines and Illinois rivers are reported still rising and their waters will swell the flood of the big stream. This crest is expected to reach here in the next few days and the Mississippi is expected to go at least three feet above the danger line. Reports received from points between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo., show that the Missouri river is out of its banks in many places and great damage has resulted to farm property.

Epidemic of Husband Poisoning.

Vienna, April 7.—A husband poisoning mania, identical with that which was discovered at Hodmezoe, where almost all the women of the village are accused of making way with their husbands by the use of arsenic, has developed at Miskoloz, in Central Hungary. Twenty-three cases of poisoning have been traced, and seven women have been arrested on the charge of murder.

Ambassadors Will Decide.

Berlin, April 7.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Powers have instructed their diplomatic representatives there to decide among themselves in regard to the appointment of a temporary military governor for Crete.

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THIS IS DRESS-GOODS WEEK

NOVELTIES.

This week we place on sale an additional shipment of high-class Dress Goods, including many exclusive Novelties never shown here before. You can buy one of these Novelties with confidence that it is strictly new, of the latest fashion and the only dress of its kind in this country. Every new and desirable weave and color represented in this sale. Among the most attractive are

MOIRE TRINGALINE, MEXICANINE,
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and a host of other exquisite weaves.

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Now fully stocked with a rare collection of Novelties and Plain Silk Fabrics, presenting a complete assortment of the most select weaves in high-class Silks, from medium to finest grades.

New Laces—New Laces.

Our New Spring Stock is all on display—immense quantities and endless varieties of the most winsome and prettiest fancies in

NET-TOP, BOURBON,
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ARABIAN, GAUZES,

Besides a complete line of New Insertings to match all Laces, in Black, White and Cream, at our usual low prices.

Dress Trimmings

Jet and Iridescent Panels, Jet and Iridescent Fronts, Jet and Iridescent Boleros, Jet Bands, Tinsel and Silver Bands, Novelty Passementeries, New Buttons, New Buckles, New Braids.

We invite your inspection.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN IN RALEIGH.
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Laboring under a very small expense, we know we can sell cheaper than any other house.

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FOR SALE

The beautiful and picturesque suburban home of the late Maj. Jno. Devereux, situated just northwest of and overlooking the city of Raleigh, in a beautiful oak grove fronting on Peace and Saunders streets. This magnificent

Old Brick Homestead

with its massive columns and picturesque scenery, can be bought with as little as four acres of land or as much as one hundred acres. Price and terms will be made reasonable. For further information see or write to

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Have you got a farm for sale? If so, list it with us, and if possible we will sell it.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR

SINCE THE OPENING OF THE WAR OF GRECIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Demonstration Showing an Undercurrent Feeling Against the Government—Athens Celebrates with Great Enthusiasm.

Athens, April 6.—To-day was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the opening of the war for Grecian independence, and it was feared that with the war feeling that is at present pervading all classes of society the day might result in demonstrations that would prove extremely embarrassing to the government. Dispatches received from all parts of the kingdom show that the day was celebrated with far more enthusiasm than usual, but the people were entirely orderly.

One important fact that tended to a quiet celebration was that a very large proportion of the male population is under arms on the frontier of Thessaly. Much relief is felt in government circles that the day passed without any attempt being made to force the hand of the King and his advisers. There is, however, an undercurrent of feeling against the government for its alleged dilatoriness in dealing effectively with the situation, and though it was not materially felt to-day, there is no telling when it may burst forth and carry all before it.

In Athens, itself, independence day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. All business was suspended in order that all might participate in the celebration of patriotism. The programme of the day's festivities included a Te Deum at the Cathedral in the morning. This religious service was attended by King George and Queen Olga, the Ministers of the State, and the foreign diplomats. The service was very impressive, being marked with more than usual solemnity, all present feeling that divine aid was indeed needed to carry Greece through the troublous days now confronting her.

The route from the palace to the Cathedral was lined by the enthusiastic populace, who were eager to salute the King and Queen, and to give expression to their sympathy with their majesties. As the King and Queen drove along in an open carriage they were constantly cheered by the crowds.

Some of the more ardent advocates of war had caused to be printed a large number of papers, bearing the inscription, "Hurrah for war." These were scattered broadcast throughout the city, with the evident intention of further inflaming the popular passion, and many of them were thrown by spectators into the King's carriage.

After the Cathedral service the day was given over to general holiday-making. The people all gave free expression to their feeling of patriotism, but the day was marked by an utter absence of disorder.

The Passion Play.

Many people have heard of the Passion Play, but comparatively few have a proper conception of its character. More than one critic has ventured to criticise the play without having read it or without having a clear idea of what it really is. Miracle plays have been common from the earlier Christian times, when some of the rites and customs of paganism were still retained. They were common in England from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and in Spain, France, Italy and Germany up to the latter part of the last century. They were suppressed in Germany in 1779 because of the objectionable manner in which sacred subjects were treated. Few miracle plays have been performed in the present century, but a remarkable one is regularly performed in a village in the highlands of the Bavarian Tyrol. In 1633 a terrible plague prevailed throughout this Alpine region and whole villages were practically depopulated. The inhabitants of Ober Ammergau vowed that if God would stay the pestilence and spare the rest of the people they would perform the Passion Play every ten years. The plague was stayed and the people and their descendants have religiously kept the vow. This is the origin of this remarkable religious drama which attracts the attention of the Christian world every ten years. Far up in the Alps, in the valley of the Ammer, with snow-capped peaks on each side and with the sunbathed landscape for a foreground, this play, representing the last days on earth and crucifixion of Christ, is performed in a most impressive manner. From the time of his triumphal entry into Jerusalem to his death upon the cross and his ascension to heaven the whole drama, as described by Helen Hunt, "has nothing artificial; all the seven hundred performers act as if each one regarded his part as the central and prominent one; in fact, they are so natural it does not sem like acting. This is characteristic of the acting throughout the entire play; the most insignificant part is rendered as honestly as the most important." The performers regard this play in the light of a precious heirloom and its performance is a labor of love and an act of devotion to God. Thousands of persons visit the decennial performance of this play, which is said to be exceedingly impressive.

Mrs. Charles A. Perkins will relate her recollections and impressions of the Passion Play, "the story that transformed the world," in the auditorium of Science Hall at the University on the evening of the 9th inst., Friday night. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views of the play. Mrs. Perkins, who has witnessed a performance of this remarkable play, is a woman of keen powers of intelligent observation and the faculty of lucid and entertaining speech, and will not fail to make the evening interesting for her auditors.

Why Do So Many Educated People Misspell.

The Forum and the North American Review both have articles on this subject. In the Forum Dr. Rice presents arrays of figures, showing that the percentage of poor spelling is about the same in all kinds of schools and that no method of teaching seems to make much difference. His figures show that in the fourth year classes the percentage of poor spellers is large, while in the eighth year classes it is small—regardless of how much time has been devoted to spelling or what methods were employed or under what home influences the children were reared. His conclusions are that much is wasted in many schools in what he calls the "spelling grind," and that maturity is a large factor in learning to spell. This is contrary to the generally accepted idea that people who have not learned to spell at an early age seldom become good spellers.

The article in the North American Review by Miss Parker was prompted by one of the writer's friends who, it appears, lives on Chestnut street in a certain city and who receives numerous leters addressed to "Chesnut street." "These envelopes," says this person, "prove to me beyond question that there is a stratum of unsound, unreliable, memory cells in most brains." The writer, apparently, does not altogether agree with her friend and suggests training of children in concentration of attention as a remedy for poor spelling. She says:

"A revival of the old-fashioned spelling school has been tried in some localities, but only to prove that it does not, as a rule, reach the poor spellers; they stay away from it—they are not wanted in a spelling match. The spelling school was for the glorification of the good spellers. It did something, no doubt, for depraved brain cells before such mysteries were ever heard of in connection with spelling books—before physical inertia could be charged to weak valvular heart action, and ugly tempers to microbes and all the rest. The spelling school belongs to a past dispensation, says my friend, but it suggests what might do much for orthography, if the black board were made a conspicuous feature, and the attention concentrated upon the reading and writing of sentences, of which the following might be an example: "Mr. Wright, the wheelwright, does not write rite rightly," with helpful stories, occasionally, like that of the teacher who wrote upon the board the three words, "Boys, Bees, Bears," asking the children to construct and write a sentence in which the words would be used intelligently, one boy giving at once, "Boys bees bear when they goes in swimming."

Ingalls and the Bishop.

When ex-Senator Ingalls was hired to a New York newspaper to report the prize-fight at Carson City, he drew upon himself the fire of all sorts of critics. He was criticised for prostituting his talents in such a manner, while some newspapers criticised him for making such a report of the affair. His report was certainly not equal to that of that other distinguished reporter, John L. Sullivan, but the ex-President of the United States Senate has borne the criticisms of which he is the subject, with, apparently, the indifference of a veteran of the press. Not until a Methodist Bishop took a shot at him did he show resentment, and his reply shows that on provocation his pen can be as sharp as his tongue, and he can draw blood with either unless the epidermis is exceedingly tough and thick. Bishop McCabe, at a conference at Winfield, Kansas, arose to a question of personal privilege and severely denounced Ingalls for reporting a prize fight. He said:

"It is a fitting sequel to the career of the man who declared the purification of politics an irridescent dream to find him sloughing off his Senatorship to go long enough to prostitute his glowing rhetoric for the sporting readers of the New York Journal. What a contrast between the calm dignity with which John J. Ingalls held the restive members of the upper house of Congress within the bounds of Senatorial courtesy and his gentle efforts to soothe the ruffian spirit of Mrs. Fitzsimmons when she shrieked to her husband, "Kill the dirty puppy!" I am willing to leave the acrobatic statesman amid such genial environments, but as an American citizen I protest against the declaration that the spectators at the brutal tournament were average citizens of this republic. This statement is a lie—an insult to American manhood."

Mr. Ingalls read this in a newspaper and he at once wrote the Bishop a letter, which shows that he still carries the razor which he used to wield in the United States Senate. His letter, with the omission of one or two paragraphs, is as follows:

"Not being a member of the Methodist church, I am at a loss to know how the censure of any act of mine, no matter how nefarious, could have been properly a question of personal privilege at the Winfield conference, but my respect for your high office and for the great organization which you represent, many of whose members are my personal and political friends, renders it appropriate that I should not allow your comments to pass unnoticed.

"Your allusion to the 'senatorship toga' makes it propert that I should say that I left the Senate involuntarily six years ago. I did not 'slough' my toga as you intimate. The Populists sloughed it for me, very much against my inclination. I ineffectually endeavored to resume it at the recent election, but the people decided otherwise, and I am now a private citizen, without even the vague and shadowy publicity that attends a man who is a prospective candidate for office, for I realize that my political career in Kansas is at an end.

'I am glad to be able to infer from your remarks that while I wore that garment I hishonored neither my constituents nor the country, whatever I may have done since.

"During the interval I have been like yourself, working for my living. Not having the gifts, faculties and consecration requisite for a bishop, being out of practice at the bar and business being dull, I have been doing odd jobs on the lyceum platform and for the press. I talk and write, as you preach, for money, but my opinions, convictions and judgment are no more for sale than yours.

"From your allusions to my 'glowing rhetoric' and the alleged incidents, it is evident you carefully read the accounts of the brutal fistic tournament at Carson City, whether from the pulpit to your congregation, at the fireside to your family, or in the seclusion of your study does not appear. To the unregenerated mind it looks quite as immoral to read about a disreputable transaction as to witness it and to write about it. Your time and mine, I admit, could have been more profitably employed in meditating upon the maledictions of Christ against the pharisees of his day, the canting hypocrites of Palestine and their lineal descendants in Kansas, who thanking God they are not as other men, pay tithes of anise, mint and cummin and omit the weightier matters of law.

"I went to Carson City with authority to write as much or as little as I pleased, in any vein, as I saw fit, and my purpose was to tell the truth about the encounter, the spectators and the moral environment as it appeared to me. Had I been requested to attend the Winfield Conference and write my impressions of its proceedings I should have done so with equal composure had the compensation offered been satisfactory and no other occupation prevented.

"Had I heard you distort and misconstrue the language of a man who had always treated you with courtesy and spoken of you with respect; had I heard you apply injurious epithets gratuitously and without provocation to one who had endeavored to endure adversity with fortitude; had I heard you denounce as a lie a statement of whose truth you could personally know nothing, I should have said so in the same spirit with which I described what took place at Carson City, and I might also have added that you exhibited all the characteristics of the gladiator except his courage.

"I heard no such language at Carson City as is imputed to you at the Winfield Conference. Its only parellel is the fictitious exclamation which you incorrectly ascribe to the frenzied Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

"The etiquette of the prize ring does not permit a man to call another a liar or accuse him of being a 'prostituted acrobat' with impunity. Perhaps you are incorrectly reported. I hope so. I should regret to be compelled to believe that Carson City has a higher code of ethics than Winfield, or that a pugilist may have better manners than a bishop."

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SCOTCH SNUFF.

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GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

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THE POOR MAN'S BREAKFAST TABLE.

Eli Perkins Tells How McKinley and Dingley Tax It.

To-day I clinched another of our great Democratic arguments against McKinley protection. We call it the breakfast-table argument. Sockless Jerry Simpson is the father of this argument. It is worded thus:

"A protective tariff taxes everything on the poor man's breakfast table."

When I met Congresman Dingley today I opened up on him.

"Your infernal McKinley bill robbed the poor man for the benefit of the rich. You tax the poor man's breakfast table!" I said.

Congresman Dingley looked over his glasses and smiled. And then he asked me "Why I said so?"

"Why, Altgeld, Tillman, Sockless Jerry Simpson, and Mrs. Lease say so, and Tennessee McMillin said so in his speech. All of us free-trade Democrats say so."

"Why, Eli," said Mr. Dingley, as he knit his brows, "you Democrats should think a little before you talk so loud. Now tell me what did the McKinley bill tax on the poor man's breakfast table? Did the McKinley bill tax bread and meat?"

"No, bread and meat were free," I said, meekly, examining the bill.

"And how about tea and coffee?"

"Well, I see they were free, too."

"And the table, was that taxed?"

"No; Grand Rapids is shipping furniture to England every day."

"And the fish and oysters, and milk, and cream, cheese, and lard were free, too, weren't they? Yes; and the California, wine, and canned peas, rasins, and Delaware peaches, too?"

"Yes, Mr. Dingley, I said, growing red in the face. "I see the poor man paid no tariff on these things."

"And chickens and eggs and onions, potatoes, apples, oranges, and your canned fruit and salmon—they were free?"

"Why yes; they were free, of course. We send canned fruits, salmon, apples and oysters to England."

"And the tobacco smoked after breakfast—was that taxed?"

"No; it came out of the field in Virginia—pure virgin leaf, rolled up without even an internal revenue tax."

"Then what was taxed on that poor man's breakfast table, Eli?"

"Why, champagne, French brandy and truffles, Cuban cigars, Russian caviar, Scotch oatmeal, and Dundee orange marmalade. Yes; and my Irish bacon and English Southdown mutton chops were taxed. My English silk velvet breakfast spread was taxed. My wife's Chinese embroidered morning gown and her Venetian laces and glass were taxed, and her kid gloves and diamonds, and the four-dollar English Wilton carpet under the table—Oh, it was an awful tax for a poor man to pay!"

"It is sad," said Mr. Dingley, with an accent on the is. "It makes me weep when I think the only tax on the poor Democrats breakfast table is the sugar tax of two cents a pound. And to think that that tax was put on by you free-trade Democrats. It was so mean an act that even Cleveland refused to sign the bill. But we will keep it on, just as Gorman left it, as a monument—a gentle reminder to you blundering free-trade Democrats who made a tariff for revenue into a $260,000,000 deficit."

I must say to the Sun that Dingley and the black Republicans handle our Democratic arguments with silk gloves but they look like skinned eels when they get through with them.

I am going to Mount Parnasus, the seat of all learning, to-morrow to get Prof. Sumner and President Eliot to make us a new free-trade syllogism or putty up the cracks in the ambiguous middle term which the protectionists have dynamited. ELI PERKINS.

Lou sa Tariff Sentiment.

New Orleans Times Democrat.

We hope that, whatever ventilation it may receive in the course of its passage through the Senate, the Dingley bill will ultimately pass that body in substantially the shape in which it has passed the House. The people wanted the Republican policies, and Republican policies they should be allowed to have.

A Georgia Editor's Regrets.

Harmony Grove Echo-Gazette.

It has been our pleasure for some time to receive into our humble home as a boarder the lady teacher at this place, and regret that sickness in our family necessitated her going elsewhere. We are reluctant to give her up. And when she goes no more to stay, We will think of her and the iron gray.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.
P. T. Massey, Attorney.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

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The Weathers that

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N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Extreme Dullness Characterized the Market.

SUGAR DEVELOPED MARKED STRENGTH

NEAR THE CLOSE THE GENERAL LIST RALLIED.

Led by Heavy Purchases of Sugar—Foreigners Bought Very Sparingly—Speculation Closed Firm and Strong.

New York, April 7.—The dealings at the Stock Exchange today were characterized by extreme dullness, and, as a rule, the fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. The resolution introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company led to an attack upon ersey Central at the opening, and the stock declined about a point to 76¼. Purchases to cover short contracts promptly led to an advance to 77⅞. At the same time Sugar developed marked strength, and on unusually large purchases advanced steadily from 110¼ to 112⅛. The general list improved ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Consequently the advance was partially lost, and Leather ruled weak on a revival of the reports that the company intends to shut down its tanneries for a short time. Near the close renewed purchases of sugar led to a rally in the general list. Among the specialties, Baltimore and Ohio fell 1⅝ to 12⅝. Brooklyn Union Gas jumped from 99⅞ to 102, and Consolidated Gas from 156¾ to 159¼. Speculation closed firm. The dealings were confined largely to the professionals. Buying and selling orders for foreign account were scarce throughout. The total sales were only 118,805 shares, including 41,500 Sugar, and 10,200 Jersey Central. Net changesshow gains of ¼@1¾ per cent. Sugar leading. Baltimore and Ohio, however, lost 1¼; Tennessee Coal, ⅝, and Leather preferred ¾ per cent.

The bond market was easier today. The sales footed up $818,000.

STOCKS.	
American Cotton Oil	10½
pref'd	57
American Sugar Refinery	111⅝
pref'd	102½
American Tobacco	73
pref'd	106
Atchison	10⅜
B. & O	12⅝
Canadian Pacific	49
C. & O	16¾
Chicago & Alton	162
C. B. & Q	71
Chicago Gas	78¾
Delaware & Lackawana	149¾
D. and C. F	
Erie	12½
pref'd	29½
General Electric	31½
Illinois Central	92
L. E. & W	13½
pref'd	62
Lake Shore	164
L. & N	45⅞
L., N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	83⅞
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	94
Missouri Pacific	15⅝
Mobile & Ohio	19
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	77⅝
N. J. Central	100
N. Y. Central	97
N. Y. & N. E	24
N. & W. pref'd	12¼
Northern Pacific	36⅛
pref'd	104½
N. W	154
pref'd	27
Pacific Mail	20½
Reading	62⅝
Rock Island	72⅝
St. Paul	131½
pref'd	61⅝
Silver Certificates	24⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	80
pref'd	84
Texas Pacific	5½
Union Pacific	5
Wabash	12⅝
pref'd	80½
Western Union	1
W. & L. E	3½
pref'd	

BONDS.	
Alabama, class A	106½
B	104
C	100
	94½
La. B. 4's	102
N. C. 4's	124
6's	77
Tenn. new set. 3's	75
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	5
Va. F. D	63½
U. S. 4's reg	111
coup	112⅜
2's	96½
So. Railway 5's	89
con	8
pref'd	28¼
S. C. 4½'s	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	124½
Coup	124⅜

Liverpool, April 7.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton: Fair demand; prices hardening. American middling, 4 1-32d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 9,300; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 1,000; American, none. Futures opened quiet; demand moderate. American middling, lower middling clause, April, 3.63; April and May, May and June, 3.62, also 3.62; June and July, 3.63; July and August, 3.62; also 3.63; August and September, 3.61; September and October, 3.60; November and December, 3.48. Futures quiet.

Bankers at today's clearings were 250 sales, new dockets.

4 P. M.—American middling, lower middling clause, April , 3.63; April and May, May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.62@3.63s; August and September, 3.60@3.61s; September and October, 3.55s; October and November, 3.49@3.50b; November and December, 3.47@3.48s; December and January, January and February, 3.47s. Futures closed quiet.

New York, April 7.—Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 86,900 bales. April, 6.98; May, 7.03; June, 7.08; July, 7.12; August, 7.14; September, 6.91; October and November, 6.79; December, 6.82; January, 6.86; February, 6.89.

New York, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅜c; net receipts, none; gross, 484 bales; forwarded, 225; sales, 1,100; spinners', 510; stock, 230,098.

Total today: Net receipts, 7,347; exports to continent, 5,290; stock, 673,010.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 33,254; exports to Great Britain, 14,860; to France, 181; to continent, 28,586.

Total since Sept. 1: Net receipts, 6,282,389; exports to Great Britain, 2,753,358; to France, 614,795; to continent, 1,738,858; to channel, 5,481.

New Orleans, April 7.—Secretary Hester's weekly movement of cotton at the thirteen leading interior towns in 1897 shows: Receipts, 8,813 bales; shipments, 18,929; stock, 213,842. In 1896: Receipts, 17,061; shipments, 21,321; stock, 231,969. In 1895: Receipts, 23,198; shipments, 33,546; stock, 214,438.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 33 bales.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago April 7.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
April	67⅞	65
May	68½	65⅝
July	68½	68
September	66½	64⅞
CORN—		
April	23⅝	23
May	24½	23⅝
July	25½	24⅝
September	26¾	26
OATS—		
April	17⅛	17½
July	18	17⅞
September	18½	18½
PORK—		
May	$8 20	$8 05
July	8 30	8 15
LARD—		
May	4 07½	4 07½
July	4 15	4 15
RIBS—		
May	4 47½	4 42½
July	4 50	4 45

Flour was quiet and weak. Hard spring wheat patents were quotable at $3.70@4 in wood; winter wheat, $3.90@4.20 in wood; No. 2 oats, 17c; mess pork, $8.05@8.10; lard, $4.05@4.07½; short rib sides, $4.35@4.55; dry salted shoulders, $5.12½@5.25; short clear sides, $4.62½@4.75; whiskey, $1.18.

New York, April 7.—Flour—Dull, weak; unchanged. Southern flour dull, weak; unchanged.

Wheat—Dull; lower, with options; ungraded red, 68@79c. Options were active, unsettled and irregular, declining 2¼@2¾@c, closing weak at 2⅝@3¼c under yesterday. May, July and September most active. May, 72c; July, 71½c; September, 697⅛c.

Corn—Active, ⅝c lower, closing firm. No. 2, 287⅛c, elevator; afloat, 297⅛c. Options were more active and steady, at ⅜@⅝c decline. May, 287⅛c; July, 303⅛c; September, 317⅛c.

Oats—Dull, steady; options easier, dull. May, 21¼c; July, 21¾c; spot prices: No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white, 24c; white, 24c; mixed western, 21@24c.

Beef—Steady, quiet, unchanged.

Wool—Unchanged.

Beef Hams—Firm at 19c.

Tierced Beef and Cut Meats—Steady, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, weak; western steam, $4.30 asked; city, $3.90@3.95; May, $4.35, nominal; refined, dull; continent, $4.60; South American, $4.85; compound, $4@4¼.

Pork—Quiet, easy, unchanged.

Eggs—Easy; state and Pennsylvania, 9¾@10c; western fresh, 9½c; southern 9@9¼c.

Cotton Seed Oil—Steady, unchanged.

Rosin—Dull, unchanged.

Turpentine—Steady at 29½@29¾c.

Rice—Firm, unchanged.

Molasses—Firm, unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points down; closed barely steady, unchanged to 10 points down. April, $7.25; May, $7.25@7.35; June, $7.35; July, $7.45; August, $7.55; September, $7.55@7.65; October, $7.65; December, $7.65@7.70; March, $7.75. Spot rio dull, weak; No. 7, 7¾c.

Sugar—Raw, dull, unchanged; refined, quiet, unchanged.

Freights—@Unchanged.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, April 7.—After advancing at the opening in response to an advance in Liverpool, prices reacted slightly. Liverpool lost most of the improvement. The weekly weather report was bearish. Prices advanced 2 or 3 points, but lost it and closed at a net decline of 1 to 4 points with sales of 86,900 bales. Regarding Texas, the principal cotton growing State, the weather report said heavy rains at the close of March necessitated the replanting of some of the cotton but that the past week had been very favorable for farming and operations are well advanced; that the greater part of the crop in that State has been planted and where not damaged by heavy rains is coming up nicely. The receipts to-day were light, but the exports were also small. The shipments from Galveston were large.

New Orleans advanced 4 points, but lost most of it. Liverpool was unchnged on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there advanced ½ to 1½ points, but lost most of the advance, closing unchanged to ½ point higher. Manchester was dull but steady. The port recipts were 7,374 bales, against 9,487 last week and 8,175 last year; thus far this week 33,254, aginst 35,2a80 thus far this week. The exports from the ports were 5,290. New Orleans expects to-morrow 1,500 to 1,800 bales, against 194 last week and 1,725 last year. Houston expects 900 bales, against 987 last week and 1,114 last year.

Augusta recived to-day 90 bales, against 143 last week and 104 last year: Memphis 232 bales, against 525 last week and 212 last year; Houston 651 bales, against 996 last week and 1,979 last year. Augusta shipped to-day 43 bales, Memphis 1,169, St. Louis 723, Cincinnati 530 and Houston 5,653 bales.

Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 500 bales for export and 510 for spinning, 100 were delivered on contract. Middling uplands 7⅜, against 7⅞ last year. The Southern spot markets were steady and unchanged.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., April 7.—To-day has witnessed the most demoralized feeling in wheat that traders have experienced in a very long time. Liquidation has had complete control of the markets and through the efforts of holders to run from their contracts the price has suffered a decline of nearly four cents per bushel from Monday's closing. The rather light trade and the steady liquidationdown to 70 led the average speculator to believe that most of the long wheat had been eliminated, but the break to-day has completely upset their calculations and purchases that were made around the opening for long account, later came on the market again. The demand seemed to come principally from the shorts but it was not necessary for the bears to make bids in orders to buy wheat as the avalanche of offerings made it an easy matter to make purchases. Yesterday there was little doing in any of the American markets owing to the holidays, but the feeling manifested was weak in sympathy with the decline in Liverpool. That market was again heavy to-day, showing a decline of 1½d for futures and ½d for spots. Berlin was also off about 1½c per bushel. Clearances from the ports for two days amounted to nly 432,000 bushels, while receipts were large. Cash sales in this market are reported at about 200,000 bushels, somewhat better than they have been running for the past few days, but not especially large considering the severe break. Thomian's summary of the crop situation was bearish. May wheat has now shown a declind of about 20c. from the highest point recorded sometime previous and a break of 6⅜c. from the highest point reached Saturday. We are inclined to think that the market is a round bottom for a turn.

The same conditon that prevailed in wheat affected alike the coarse grain market, only in a lesser degree.Through liquidation corn suffered a decline of 1c. and oats ¾c. per bushel.

Provisions were also heavy, pork declining 2c. per barrel and lard and ribs from 7½c. to 10c. per hundred. Commission houses were the best sellers, probably for outside account. The recnt advance in hog products enabled packers to put out considerable stuff, which speculators bought. The decline in grain has caused these holders to liquidate and has also checked the demand, rendering it difficult for holders to be marketed.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

New York, April 7.—The stock market was very dull to-day and the variations in prices possessed small significance. The railway list was sustained by the hope that a reargument would be permitted on the Trans-Missouri case. Covering of shorts was responsible for a generally better level for Jersey Central and the other coal stocks. Baiitmore & Ohio declined over 1 per cent. on a renewal of rumors as to the need of a fresh issue of receivers' certificates. The Northern Pacific stocks continued especially strong on the report that Mr. Daniel Lamont was to be the next president of the comptny. Sugar was traded in on an extensive scale at a gain in price of about 2 per cent. There were no trade developments to explain the strength. Chicago Gas held firm in spite of efforts made to interpret the election in Chicago as inimical to the company's interests. All the local gas stocks were buoyant on the defeat at Albany of the measure to reduce the price of gas to $1.00. The market closed dull but strong.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New Orleans, La., April 7.—The early advices from Liverpool was considered of a favorable tenor and this was reflected in our market at he opening as prices showed an advance of some 2 to 4 points. Buyers, however, were not numerous and the advance was soon lost on sales to secure profits. Absence of any speculation was again noticeable and the market failed to absorb the offerings which to a certain extent were influenced by the prospect of better weather. The range of market has been 4 to 5 points, May selling at 7c and 6.95, October selling 6.57 and 6.53. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the preparations of the next crop, many claiming the crop is an early one outside of the valley, while the reverse is claimed by others on the crop as a whole. At present the market looks as if it would drag along without anw material change until something more definite is known about the actual condition. The market closed steady, total sales 20,500 bales.

SUGAR TRUST AND TARIFF.

Driven to Beet-Sugar Raising by the Provisions of the Dingley Bill.

From the Denver Republican.

There came to Denver yesterday morning a New York man whose presence here may mean the investment of millions of dollars by Eastern capitalists in upbuilding a new industry in Colorado. The important individual is John E. Searles, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, or, as it is better known, the "Sugar Trust."

For several months past, it is stated, the American Sugar Refining Company has had its corporate eye on the possibilities certan sections of Colorado offer for raising sugar beets. About five weeks ago a hint of what was afoot in this direction came out through the exclusive publication in the Republican of a decision rendered by Judge Northcutt, sitting in Trinidad, on a suit affecting the interests of the La Junta and Lamar Canal.

A local company claimed the right to convey water through the canal mentioned to a ditch of its own. The decision of Judge Northcutt was in favor of the local company, but since the other side has taken an appeal to the United States Circuit Court, in session at St. Louis. This other side was kept covered up in mystery during the Trinidad proceedings, being represented solely by counsel, but certain leakages about "Eastern interests" appeared now and then in the course of the testimony and attorneys' arguments.

Those Eastern interests are now declared to be vested in John E. Searles and his co-officials of the mighty sugar trust. It is understood that in association with David H. Moffat, the Denver banker and mine owner, the sugar trust is about to inaugurate a gigantic project for manufacturing beet sugar in Colorado. If carried to a successful issue it will involve an outlay here of from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. When approached on the subject recently, Mr. Moffat is quoted as having said that he stood ready to invest $1,000,000 in the industry, provided proper conditions for carrying it on could be secured.

As a preliminary to planting beets and building refineries, so it is authoritatively stated, the projectors of the scheme have secured control of the La Junta and Lamar Canal and the large tracts of land that underlie it. They are fighting the effort of the Trinidad company to use the canal for conveying irrigating water, because it is not of sufficient capacity to carry the water they themselves will find use for later on.

HEROIC KICK FROM KANSAS.

Release from Mrs. Lease, and Mr. Bryan is Now Demanded.

From the Atchison Globe.

Mrs. Lease was lately interviewed in New York. "Clad in a royal robe of eiderdown," says the account, "she lounged luxuriously on a Turkish divan, and languidly extended her hand to the reporter." How does this strike you fellows who have been "putting up" for the reform cause? You fellows who have to go to the spring for a drink—what do you think of a royal robe of eiderdown for the uncrowned queen? What do you think of a Turkish divan? Think of Mrs. Lease collecting dimes and nickels from the people, and then spending the money in living so high that she becomes languid! Great heavens; languid! This representative of the down trodden poor! The foolish people who support such frauds as Mrs. Lease and W. J. Bryan in idleness can only be cured of their folly by heroic doses.

Tyrolese Customs.

There is an old custom prevailing among the Tyrolese regarding proposals of marriage. The first time a young man pays a visit as avowed lover, he brings with him a bottle of wine, of which he pours out a glass and presents it to the object of his desires.

If she accepts it, the whole affair is settled. Very often the girl has not yet made up her mind, and then she will take refuge in excuses, so as not to drink the wine, and yet not refuse it point blank, for that is considered a gross insult, providing that she has been merely trifling with the affections of her lover.

She will, for instance, maintain that the wine "looks sour," or that wine disagrees with her, or that she is afraid of getting tipsy, or that the priest has forbidden her to take any—in fact, she makes use of any subterfuge that presents itself at that moment.

The purport of these excuses is that she has not come to a decision, and that the wine offering is premature.

This strange custom, dating very far back—according to one account, it was known as early as the ninth century—is called "bringing the wine," and is synonymous with the act of proposing.

Shy lovers, loath to make sure of their case before hand, find it a very happy institution. Not a word need be spoken, and the girl is spared the painful "No" of civilization.

If any of the wne is spilled, or the glass or bottle broken, it is considered a most unhappy omen—in fact, there is a peasant's saying for an unhappy marriage, "They have spilled the wine between them."—Philadelphia Times.

Their Signatures.

George W. Cable, who seems to have dried up and blown away, spent his early years trying to imitate the signature of his illustrious namesake George Washington,and succeeded very well. The Father of His Country always set a little "o" high up between G. and W., and in Cable's signature you will find the same peculiarity. W. D. Howells writes a small hand with a thick pen, never omitting the periods —three very black ones. Joel Chandler Harris's signature resembles a picket fence that had been set up straight and knocked half down with a club. Henry Cabot Lodge's signature is one that would convict the signer of palsy or some other nervous affection. But we know he is as solid as a rock. James Russell Lowell wrote "J. R. Lowell" in a style that is simply awful. His potbooks are the most extraordinary affairs ever seen. Brander Matthew's signature looks like a hen's scratching. E. P. Roe wrote a fine hand—fine in the sense of condensed. It was very shaky and uncertain, with a period after the "E.," but none after the "P.," or the "Roe."

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

Courier-Journal !

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

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Raleigh, N. C.

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Telephone 140.

WHEN YOU WANT

Very fine linen with open work borders or laces washed you can intrust them to us. And we are just as careful with your collars, cuffs and shirts as though they were made of lace. Laundry work is never sent out from here unless it is all right.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line: at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

LOOK

Through all the papers these days and you won't find another such list of new goods, late novelties and bargains as are advertised in

THE TRIBUNE

—BY THE LIVE—

Merchants of Raleigh

Weather Report.

For North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Thursday; local showers Thursday night; easterly winds.

For Raleigh and vicinity: Fair Thursday.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	63	0	N. E.	P'tly Cl'dy.
Charlotte	62	0	E.	Clear.
Wilmington	60	0	S. E.	P'tly Cl'dy.
Hatteras	54	0	N. E.	Clear
Washington	56	Tr.	S. W.	Cloudy.
New York	52	Tr.	S. W.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 58; normal, 54; departure 4.

Total rainfall for the day, 0; normal, .08; departure, .08.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 19 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 89 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 1.05 inches.

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, .01 inches.

Weather Conditions—The barometer has risen in the Lake region and eastward, and is still low over western Texas, without much rain, however, in that vicinity, though 1.12 inches is reported from New Orleans. Some rain also occurred in the east Lake region, and it is snowing at Detroit, Chicago and North Platte.

The weather continues cool in the North. The winds are quite variable, but west of the Mississippi are chiefly from the southeast.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. Claud Dockery is in the city.

Mr. M. I. Stewart, of Winston, is in town.

Mr. L. O. White, of Norfolk, Va., is in Raleigh.

Col. Bill Day has returned from Greensboro.

Mr. W. R. Tucker left the city yesterday for Goldsboro.

Mrs. A. R. D. Johnson went to Franklinton yesterday.

Col. Percy Cook returned to Louisburg yesterday morning.

Mrs. V. V. Thomas and Miss Mary Ellis, of Henderson, are at the Yarborough.

Mrs. A. J. Carroll went to Duplin county yesterday to see her father, who is quite ill.

Mr. Ralph Fortune and two sisters, of Shelby, are in the city, stopping at the Branson House.

Chief Clerk W. V. Hall, of the Labor Commission department, has been quite unwell the past two days.

Father Griffin, a prominent young Roman Catholic priest, of Wilmington, is spending several days in the city.

Mr. Charles A. Cook went to Warrenton yesterday. He had been to Greensboro to hear the injunction argued.

Mrs. Sarah Stallings returned to Franklin county yesterday. She was with the late Mrs. J. H. Alford during her illness.

Father Quinn, a Catholic priest of Fayetteville, is spending several days in the city. He is stopping at the Parochial residence.

Mr. F. M. Lampkin, one of Whiting Bros'. popular young salesmen, is spending a few days at Wake Forest College, taking orders from the students for spring clothing.

Mr. Sturgis, the popular and efficient ticket agent for the Southern railway, has gone to Birmingham on business. Mr. O. H. Davis of Durham will take his place during his absence.

Mr. H. W. Clum, of Washington, D. C., is in the city until Friday. He is traveling with Miss Dora Duty Jones, and operates her stereopticon apparatus. Mr. Clum is an enthusiastic bicyclist.

Mr. J. A. Siveley, of Chattanooga, is in the city, in the interests of N. and G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, and T. A. Snow & Co., of Chattanooga. Mr. Siveley is a well-known commercial traveler, who has quite a number of friends in North Carolina.

Mr. Hilliard Jones, a venerable citizen of the county, spent yesterday in Raleigh. Mr. Jones is in his 90th year; but retains much of his former vigor. He traveled fourteen miles to the city, and back the same day, without any especial fatigue. He came in a buggy. The old gentleman has a number of friends in the city.

When You Dye

Get your dyes from the Northside Drug Store. Big line for Easter.

No prettier spring hats will be seen than those made by Madame Besson.

On Friday, April 9, we will offer 5,000 yards Gingham in lots to suit customer, from one to fifty yards, at the extreme low price of 3¾c. a yard.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

ONE TAKEN AND THE OTHER LEFT

THE STORY OF A JILTED LOVER IN ONE ACT.

Miss Daisy Woodlief Chooses Between L. C. Jordan and R. C. Goodwin—Goodwin Carries Off the Prize.

Last evening at the home of Mr. J. W. Woodlief, on Cox avenue, near the A. and M. College, Rev. A. L. Betts united Mr. R. C. Goodwin and Miss Daisy Woodlief in the holy bonds of matrimony. This might appear the most commonplace announcement in the world, but circumstances alter cases. In fact, there is one young gentleman in this city who does regard it as a very serious affair. This gentleman is Mr. L. C. Jordan, room No. 39, Park Hotel. Mr. Jordan, of Wadesboro, met Miss Daisy, the daughter of Mr. J. W. Woodlief, nearly a year ago, and for more than six months they have been engaged. In fact, she had promised to become Mrs. Jordan on Dec. 25 last, but at his request the marriage was postponed until March. Unfortunate man that he was, he foolishly asked her for a further delay, and the day was set in next June. But that longed for day will never arrive. Mr. Jordan came to see his fiancee Tuesday. He found that things were not as he expected to find them, or as he desired. Indeed, he heard Tuesday night that his intended had met Mr. Goodwin at a party last Thursday, and, to his horror, he learned that the Register of Deeds had already been consulted in the matter. When he received this stunning blow he left the house of his sweetheart and started up town, the most crestfallen young man on the face of the globe. His grief overcame him and he wept aloud. He met a kind gentleman who inquired the cause of his grief, and together they sought Register of Deeds Rogers and discovered that his fear was not unfounded, for a marriage license had indeed been issued. But man hopes to the last, so it was not until last night after his rival had carried off the prize that he realized that he had lost.

Mr. Jordan's father lives in Greensboro, and he was bitterly opposed to the match.

Mrs. Goodwin gives as the reason for her cruelty that Mr. Jordan had proved a faithless lover; he had not written constantly and had postponed the wedding day twice.

This should prove a lesson to lovers in future. Take warning, young men.

Mr. Goodwin is a prominent young merchant of Chatham county.

PREPARING FOR A REVIVAL

DR. SIMMS OF THE TABERNACLE TELLS HOW TO OBTAIN A BLESSING.

Mr. N. B. Broughton on Attending Revival Services—The Meeting Commences Next Wednesday.

The prayer service at Tabernacle Baptist church last night was conducted by Pastor Simms, with an especial view to preparation for the approaching revival services to be inaugurated during next week.

The burden of Dr. Simms' lecture was preparation for a blessing. He urged the importance of cutting one's self loose from everything that may in any way interfere with an acceptable service.

Mr. N. B. Broughton followed with a strong talk, in which he insisted that all members of Tabernacle church attend both day and evening services during the series of meetings. He said that the time had been when the business men of Raleigh had closed their places of business at 11 and 3 o'clock in order to attend similar services, and he did hope a similar course would be pursued in this instance.

Dr. Simms announced that during the meeting Gospel Hymns from 1 to 6 would be used, and asked all who could to buy them.

Regular services are to begin next Wednesday, and Dr. Barron, of Charlotte, is expected to arrive on the following Monday.

Local News.

One convict was received at the State prison yesterday from Alleghany county.

Marriage license was issued to Mr. R. C. Goodwin and Miss Daisy Woodlief yesterday.

A colored man named Jerry Merritt was adjudged insane yesterday, and sent to the Asylum.

When the Academy of Music was cleaned up after the Third ward Democratic primary Monday night eight ticklers were found on the floor.

Mr. Ritter brought a white man named John L. Davis from Moore county to the jail here yesterday. Davis is charged with illicit distilling.

The Euphrosyne Club held their regular monthly meeting last night, and decided to give a german Tuesday and Friday nights after Easter Monday.

Sheriff Aldridge, of Pamlico county, was in Raleigh yesterday. He came to place a patient in the Insane Asylum. The party was W. C. Evans, a white man, who has become insane.

The old folks' concert will occur in the Chapel of the Blind Institution tomorrow night under the auspices of the Improvement Society of the First Baptist church. Admission 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at King's drug store.

The Freeman place on South Salisbury was sold at auction yesterday at the court house door, upon a petition for partition. Wynne, Ellington & Co. bought the place for $750. This sale amounts to nothing, however, since the court will not confirm it.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

C. C. Rowlett, Lynchburg; Miss Robeson, North Carolina; W. H. Godwin, Goldsboro; Geo. H. Jones, Baltimore; C. E. Cunningham, Toledo; H. Carter, New York; J. H. Downman, New York; W. M. Hunt, North Carolina; J. L. Moore, Apex; J. W. Cochrane, Atlanta; B. F. Smith, Washington, D. C.; R. C. Hill, Kinston; W. B. Waddell, South Bend, Ind.; E. A. Stackloff, Baltimore; W. A. Erwin, Durham; Mrs. V. V. Thomason, Henderson; Miss Mary Ellis, Henderson; F. W. Hargett, Jacksonville; F. C. Robb, Wilmington, Del.

Special Gingham sale; ¾c. the price, 5,000 yards the quantity, 5c is the value, April 9 is the date. Come early that day. WOOLLCOTT & SON.

FROM ONLY ONE VIEWPOINT

SEVEN BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS RIGHT AROUND McDOWELL AND MORGAN STREET CORNER.

Residences Being Constructed or Improved—A Like Condition in all Sections of the City.

A party standing upon the street corner at the intersection of McDowell and Morgan streets can cast a stone to not less than seven considerable building improvements, upon all of which a number of carpenters are employed.

Perhaps the most important of these are the handsome and commodious dwellings of Messrs. W. B. Hutchins, city tax collector, and Mr. J. S. Wynne, secretary and treasurer of the Raleigh Cotton mills.

Both these buildings are being erected by Pool & Emory, contractors, and they will cost probably not less than $12,000.

Mr. W. H. Rogers is very materially improving a dwelling house on Morgan street just a little nearer the capitol. The work will necessitate an outlay of not less than $3,000 and when completed it will doubtless be one among the prettiest residences in that vicinity. The work is being done by L. C. Craven, contractor.

The next in importance are improvements being made upon three new tenement houses on McDowell street owned by Mr. Moses Woodard, the improvements on each necessitating an outlay of several hundred dollars.

The seventh improvement in this vicinity is an addition to the residence of Mrs. R. C. Badger on McDowell street. This residence is also being much improved. Two rooms are being added and it will not be many weeks until both this and all the other buildings mentioned will be completed.

All the above buildings are visible from the corner of McDowell and Morgan, which is only one of many points about the Capital City. It is probable that never in the history of Raleigh have there been so many buildings, residences and otherwise, in course of erection or improvement as now.

League Entertainment.

The Epworth League of the Central Methodist church will give a literary and social entertainment in the Sunday school room of that church tonight at 8 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all members of the League, and all interested in League work, to attend. An interesting programme has been prepared. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, humorous recitations, readings and short, spicy speeches by prominent League workers, after which an hour will be spent socially in an informal manner. No admission will be charged.

On a Lark.

Register of Deeds Joe Rogers, Superintendent-elect of the Agricultural Department Mewborn, Commissioner Otho Wilson and Editor Bailey are planning a fishing excursion to New River, in Onslow county. These gentlemen intend to find out if there is any foundation for the fish stories Mr. Rogers has been telling. His fish stories have been astonishing the natives for several months, and now a committee is going to investigate the matter. The party will leave to-morrow for Onslow county. This will be a delightful trip and the Tribune wishes the gentlemen all the success which Mr. Rogers' stories foreshadow.

Making an Index.

Clerk Wallace of the Secretary of State's office is in the midst of the tedious task of indexing the machinery act as passed by the last Legislature. He has been thus engaged for the past several days, but has got no further than the third letter of the alphabet, and the index must run all the way to the Z's.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

Miss Edna G. Robeson, general Stenographer. Typewriter and Hectographer, has an office in the Yarboro and is prepared to do all kinds of writing. Understands the forms of law papers and offers her services to the lawyers especially.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

Everything Good to Eat and at Prices to suit any Pocketbook

Best Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Any and all kinds.

We have anything You may ask for.

THOMAS PESCUD,
The Grocer.

SOUTHERN INN
At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C

Cutting. Making Suits to Order. Suits from $20 to $40.

SILVER-WAVE FLOUR, best in city, 25 pounds for	$1 20
BEST NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, per gallon	35c
FRESH LOT HEINZ PICKLES, per quart	15, 20 and 25c
TOILET SOAP, 3 cakes to box, per box	5c
GENUINE KENTUCKY PURE APPLE CIDER VINEGAR, per gallon	35c
ARBUCKLE'S and LEVERING'S COFFEES, per package	15c
FRESH CORNED HERRINGS, per dozen	10c

Heinz Ketchup, Sauces, Pickled Onions, etc., etc. Banghart Bros.' BBB Cigars a specialty. Only place in town they can be had.

R. A. WHITE,
13 Exchange Place.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE STYLISH EASTER SUITS

We are turning out daily? They are Tailor Made, best quality, Latest Style, Lowest Prices.

Whiting Bros
RALEIGH, N. C.

Cut Roses.

Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.
North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep and you weep alone."

Accidents, Sickness or Death cannot be avoided, but a Certificate of Membership in the old reliable

Western Industrial Association

Of St. Louis, Mo., will mitigate the sufferings which follow.

Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus $200,000.

WILKINSON & BAIN
General Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

Agents wanted in every town, also a good Solicitor for Raleigh.

MEET ME AT JONES' MILLINERY

Easter Dresses.

...SPECIAL PRICES ON...

Wash Goods

As well as

Woolens for Easter.

A magnificent stock of desirable and up-to date fabrics, at prices low enough to enthuse the most economical buyer—all those lovely open-work Grenadine effects, in lovely harmonies of colors—amazing beauty to cost so little. Notice that magnificent array of Etamines at 10c the yard. How such loveliness and value can be combined and sold at only 10c the yard is marvellous, but you know Jones' prices are marvels of lowness always. Think of these beautiful French Organdies, that ought to be even here 35c the yard (other stores are getting 40c for them), at only 27½c the yard!—the most perfect printing in imitation of nature known to the art of man.

Our Millinery

Is the central sun of popularity, around which all the lesser lights revolve. We have a splendid, airy, large room, plenty of light—tasty, neat, cosy—a pleasant place to shop; the largest stock, by far, in the city; the best trimmers in the South, and the lowest prices offered or approached by any house anywhere. Variety, style, economy.

"Tell them to meet you at Jones' Millinery."

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

EASTER SLIPPERS and OXFORD TIES.

We will display for the next few days the grandest line of Easter Slippers, Oxford Ties and fine Button Boots ever shown in the State. New Styles in all the New Colors, Patent Leathers, Patent Tans, etc.

See our window display.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

to educate?

Why not write

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.?

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A. (University Virginia).

56th ANNUAL SESSION

OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D.,
Principal.

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY.
Raleigh, N. C.

Manufacturers and Importers of
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND BOILERS,
SAW-MILL AND TRAM-ROAD MACHINERY,
REAPERS AND MOWERS, BRICK MACHINERY,
IRON COLUMNS, STORE FRONTS AND ALL
DESCRIPTIONS OF IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

Repairs of all Kinds Promptly Done.

Agents for the Champion Harvester and Mowing Machines.

The New Fashions are Astir

ACCORDING TO THE CALENDAR, SPRING IS HERE.
LIKEWISE

SPRING SUITS.

The prophecy has come true. We promised to boost perfection up a point or two higher. The trying has succeeded. If we do say it ourselves, there never has been such a "bang-up" good stock shown before—beyond compare now, you'll agree. Already you're speaking your appreciation—not in words—in actions. Your satisfaction is contagious; it has spread; new faces tell us how deep it has "struck in."

The better we do, the more we do. We've done our best, and we'll do the biggest business we've ever done. That is our reward. Yours is a greater variety to select from—a bigger money's worth. You can see that in our superior line of suits at $7.50, $10, $12, $15 to $25, and we show you the Correct Suits, right in style, right in fabric, right in make-up—the best for the money at every price. They are simply superb.

The Hats, the Neckwear, the Underwear, are all ready. All flavor of spring, all smack of this same superiority that make Berwangers leaders.

S. & D. BERWANGER,
One-Price Clothiers.